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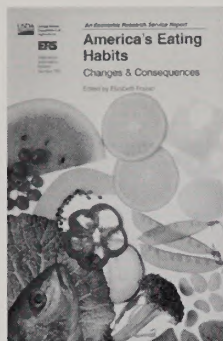
*Annual Issue 2001*





# ERS Bestsellers

A Selection of our Best-selling Reports and Products

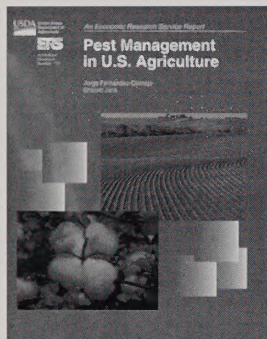


## **America's Eating Habits: Changes And Consequences**

*Information bulletin. 484 pp. May 1999.*  
Stock # ERS-AIB-750. \$77.00.

Individual chapters in this book provide different perspectives on the nutrition problem in the United States: what are the economic costs associated with unhealthy eating patterns; how do dietary patterns compare with dietary recommendations; how do national income and prices, advertising, health claims, and trends in eating away from

home affect nutrient intake; how much do people know about nutrition and how does nutrition knowledge and attitudes affect intake of fats and cholesterol; how do different government programs and regulations influence food expenditures and consumption; what are some public and private efforts to improve healthy eating; and what are potential impacts of healthier eating on domestic agriculture.

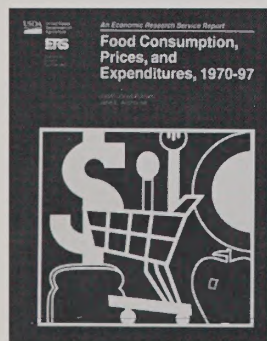


## **Pest Management in U.S. Agriculture.**

*Research report. 86 pp. October 1999.*  
Stock # ERS-AH-717. \$29.50.

This report describes the use of pest management practices including integrated pest management (IPM), for major field crops and selected fruit and vegetables. The data came chiefly from the 1996 Agricultural Resource Management Study (ARMS) developed by USDA. Because different pest classes may dominate among different crop and regions, requiring different pest

management techniques to control them, the extent of adoption of pest management practices varies widely. For example, insects are a major pest class in cotton production, while minor for soybeans. As insect management has a wider variety of nonchemical techniques than weed control, cotton growers are expected to be further ahead on the IPM continuum than soybean producers.



## **Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-97.**

*Statistical bulletin. 71 pp. April 1999.*  
Stock # ERS-SB 965. \$41.00.

This bulletin presents historical data on food consumption, prices, and expenditures by commodity and commodity group, supply and use, and U.S. income and population. Includes charts dealing with food consumption trends, from changes in per capita consumption, to share of income spent for food.

## **About ERS**

The Economic Research Service provides economic analysis on efficiency, efficacy, and equity issues related to agriculture, food, the environment, and rural development to improve public and private decision making. ERS's niche and challenge is to provide high quality, comprehensive, objective, relevant, timely, and accessible economic data and analysis at the national level on the broad range of agriculture, food, natural resources, and rural issues.

The Economic Research Service (ERS) is one of four agencies in the Research, Education, and Economics (REE) Mission Area of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

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## Agribusiness/Industry Concentration

### Retailing

#### Understanding the Dynamics of Produce Markets: Consumption and Consolidation Grow

Research report. 30pp. August 2000.

Stock # ERS-AIB-758. \$23.00

Mergers, acquisitions, and internal growth among retailers, largely since 1996, have increased the share of grocery store sales accounted for by the largest 4, 8, and 20 food retailers nationwide. Similar consolidation is occurring among food wholesalers. At the same time, new packaging and branded produce items are gaining acceptance with consumers and vying for shelf space in the supermarket produce department. Growers, shippers, and their trade associations fear the possibility of fewer buyers for their products, particularly if new marketing and trade practices such as volume incentive rebates and slotting fees become widespread. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01053.

## Ag Chemicals & Production Technology

### Cropping Practices

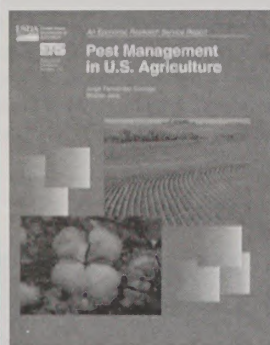
#### Production Practices for Major Crops in U.S. Agriculture, 1990-97.

Research report. 116pp. August 2000.

Stock # ERS-SB-969. \$21.00

This report presents information on nutrient and pest management practices, crop residue management, and other general crop management practices in use on US farms. The public has expressed concern about the possible undesirable effects of contemporary agricultural practices on human health and natural resources. Partly as a response to these concerns, the US Department of Agriculture began collecting information from farmer on their agricultural production practices in 1964. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01523.

### Pesticides



#### Pest Management in U.S. Agriculture.

Research report. 86 pp. October 1999.

Stock # ERS-AH-717. \$29.50.

This report describes the use of pest management practices including integrated pest management (IPM), for major field crops and selected fruit and vegetables. The data came chiefly from the 1996 Agricultural Resource Management Study (ARMS) developed by USDA. Because different pest classes may dominate among different crop and regions, requiring different pest management

techniques to control them, the extent of adoption of pest management practices varies widely. For example, insects are a major pest class in cotton production, while minor for soybeans. As insect management has a wider variety of nonchemical techniques than weed control, cotton growers are expected to be further ahead on the IPM continuum than soybean producers.

### Proceedings of the Third National IPM Symposium/Workshop.

ERS proceedings. 309 pp. May 1997.

Stock # ERS-MP-1542. \$58.00.

Papers from the IPM symposium/workshop held in Washington DC from February 27-March 1, 1996. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01431.

#### Genetically Engineered Crops for Pest Management in U.S. Agriculture.

Research report. 28 pp. April 2000

Stock # ERS-AER-786. \$23.00.

Adoption of genetically engineered crops with traits for pest management has risen dramatically since their commercial introduction in the mid-1990s. The farm-level impacts of such crops on pesticide use, yields, and net returns vary with the crop and technology examined. Adoption of herbicide tolerant cotton led to significant increases in yields and net returns, but was not associated with significant changes in herbicide use. On the other hand, increases in adoption of herbicide tolerant soybeans led to small but significant increases in yields, no changes in net returns, and significant decreases in herbicide use. Adoption of Bt cotton in the Southeast significantly increased yields and net returns and significantly reduced insecticide use. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01266

#### Economic Implications of the Methyl Bromide Phaseout.

Agriculture information bulletin. 12 pp. Feb 2000.

Stock # ERS-AIB-756. \$23.00.

The pesticide methyl bromide is being phased out internationally under the Montreal Protocol. Methyl bromide has been used for over 50 years to control insects, nematodes, pathogens, and weeds. It is used for soil fumigation before planting many fruits, vegetables, ornamentals, and agricultural nurseries; for post-harvest fumigation of commodities in storage and prior to shipment; and for government required quarantine treatment to prevent the spread of regulated exotic pests. Many U.S. users are concerned that existing alternatives to methyl bromide will be less effective and cause financial losses. To help mitigate the impacts of the phaseout, USDA, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), universities, and private firms are working to develop alternatives and make them available to methyl bromide users. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01147

## Agricultural Market/Trade Projections

### Short-term Projections

#### Farm Income

#### An Economic Assessment of the 1999 Drought: Agricultural Impacts Are Severe Locally, but Limited Nationally.

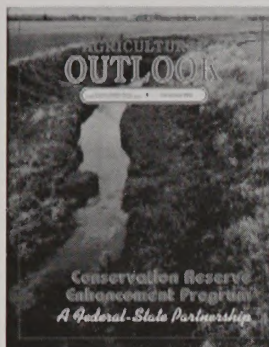
Research report. 20 pp. November 1999.

Stock # ERS-AIB-755. \$23.00.

While the 1999 drought has had severe financial impacts on agricultural producers in the drought regions, its impact on U.S. agricultural production has been limited. The drought will reduce commodity receipts relative to 1998 by an estimated \$1.29 billion. Estimated farm net income losses, including expected yield losses, increases in expenses, and insurance indemnities, will total \$1.35 billion, about 3 percent of expected 1999 U.S. net farm income. Drought impacts in areas of the Northeast designated as extreme and severe drought are expected to reduce farmers' net income by nearly \$840 million.



## General Economic Conditions



### Agricultural Outlook.

*Subscription. 10 issues.*

Stock # SUB-AGO-4001. \$78.00.

The main source of USDAs farm and food price forecasts. Emphasizes the short-term outlook for all major areas of the agricultural economy. Also presents long-term analyses of such issues as U.S. agricultural policy, trade forecasts and export market development, food safety, the environment, and farm financial institutions. Includes 25 pages of data on individual commodities, the general economy, U.S. farm trade, farm income,

production expenses, input use, prices received and paid by farmers, per capita food consumption, and related issues.

## Long-term Baseline Projections

### General Economic Conditions

#### USDA Agricultural Baseline Projections to 2008

*Research report. 132 pp. February 1999.*

Stock # WAOB-99-1. \$36.00.

Long-term projections for the agricultural sector, covering commodities, agricultural trade, and aggregate measures such as farm income and food prices. Prepared by an interagency panel of USDA economists. See also **International Agricultural Baseline Projections to 2007. (p. xx).** (Buy this report and Outlook Forum 1999 Proceedings and save: WAOBPKG99, \$40.00.)

#### Agricultural Baseline Tables.

*3.5" disk.*

Stock # ERS 94005. \$35.00.

USDA long-run baseline projections for the U.S. agricultural sector, 1997-2008. Tables are from the publication *USDA Agricultural Baseline Projections to 2008*, February 1999.

### Farm Income

#### Agricultural Income and Finance Situation and Outlook Report.

*Subscription. 3 issues.*

Stock # SUB-AIS-4038. \$36.00.

This periodical provides historical estimates and forecasts of farm sector financial information that will allow you to gauge the financial health of the nation's farmers and ranchers. Common topics include trends in farm sector receipts, expenses, debt, assets, and costs of producing crops and livestock. Each issue concentrates on a particular area of the farm financial picture.

## International Baseline Projections

#### International Agricultural Baseline Projections to 2007.

*Research report. 188 pp. August 1998.*

Stock # ERS-AER-767. \$44.00.

This report provides baseline projections for international supply, demand, and trade for major agricultural commodities to 2007. It provides the foreign country details supporting those projections. Projections of strong global economic growth, particularly in developing countries, combined with more open foreign markets and the emergence of China as a major bulk commodity importer, support strong projected gains in U.S. farm exports. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01247. (See also *Agricultural Baseline Projections to 2008*, February 1999, 124 pp. WAOB-99-1, \$21.00.)

## Agricultural R&D and Productivity

### Biotechnology

#### U.S. Biodiesel Development: New Markets for Conventional and Genetically Modified Agricultural Products.

*Research report. 42 pp. September 1998.*

Stock # ERS-AER-770. \$25.50.

A look at the development of diesel fuels made from fats and oils derived from crop and animal products, which could create new markets for U.S. farmers and help reduce harmful emissions from diesel engines. This report finds that high production costs and competing uses for feedstocks will likely prevent mass adoption of such 'biodiesel' fuels.

### Agricultural Productivity

#### Agricultural Productivity in the United States.

*Research report. 32 pp. January 1998.*

Stock # ERS-AIB-740. \$25.50.

This report describes changes in U.S. agricultural productivity, and its output and input components, for 1948-94. The report also discusses factors that have affected productivity trends and provides detailed, technical information about the USDA system for calculating productivity. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01025.

#### U.S. Agricultural Growth and Productivity: An Economy-wide Perspective.

*Research report. 28 pp. January 1998.*

Stock # ERS-AER-758. \$12.00.

Growth of U.S. agriculture depends on increases in productivity, three-fourths of which is accounted for by public investment in agricultural research and development (R&D) and infrastructure, according to this research. Productivity growth in U.S. agriculture benefits consumers by putting downward pressure on real primary and processed food prices. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01238.

#### Agricultural Productivity in the U.S.

*3.5" disk.*

Stock # ERS 98003. \$35.00.

Supplemental data files for *Agricultural Productivity in the U.S.* (ERS-AIB-740). Data include national productivity accounts, implicit price, and quantity indexes for output and input categories in U.S. agriculture, 1948-94. Includes estimates of capital stocks and prices of capital services. Quantity indexes are chain-linked indexes, and indexes are base-period invariant. Includes state-level estimates of output, input, and productivity for 1960-93. (WKI).

#### U.S. Agriculture, 1960-96: A Multilateral Comparison of Total Factor Productivity.

*Research report. pp. 52. October 2000*

Stock # ERS-AGES-00-03. \$27.00

This study provides estimates of the growth and relative levels of productivity for the 48 contiguous States for the period 1960-1996. For the full 1960-96 period, every State exhibits a positive and generally substantial average annual rate of productivity growth. There is considerable variance, however. The wide disparity in growth rates resulted in substantial changes in the rank order of States. The median rate of productivity growth was 1.94 percent per year, while average growth rates ranged from 0.94 percent for Wyoming to 2.84



## Biotechnology

### Adoption

#### Consumer Acceptance of Biotechnology. Lessons from the rbST Experience. Current Issues in Economics of Food Markets.

Research report. 6 pp. Dec 1998.

Stock # ERS-AIB-747-01. \$12.00.

The controversial introduction of rbST, a laboratory version of bST, a growth hormone that stimulates milk production in cows, may provide hopeful lessons for other foods produced by biotechnology. Milk sales remained steady after rbST became available to dairy farmers, even though a multitude of public opinion surveys documented widespread concern about food safety and biotechnology, and some analysts predicted a drop in milk consumption of up to 20 percent. The undiminished consumer demand for milk may indicate that consumers will also accept other animal food products from biotechnology. The rbST experience suggests that, while scientific evidence of food safety will not prevent controversy over biotech foods, controversy will not necessarily inhibit consumer demand for the food.

## Crops

### Crops/Products

#### Barley

#### Economic Implications of Cleaning Barley in the United States.

Research report. 36 pp. October 1996.

Stock # ERS-AER-745. \$25.50.

This report provides an overview of the costs and benefits of cleaning U.S. barley and presents implications and policy options to enhance U.S. barley's competitiveness in both cleanliness and quality in the world market. Costs of cleaning barley beyond the current level of cleanliness would outweigh the potential benefits. There is little commercial interest in the cleaning of barley moving into domestic malting and feed barley markets. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01225.

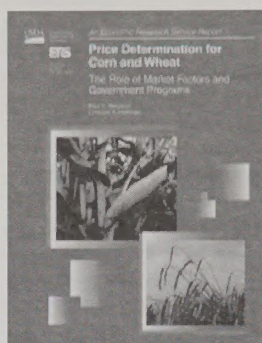
#### U.S. Barley Production Costs and Returns, 1992: An Economic Basebook.

Research report. 71 pp. February 1996.

Stock # ERS-AER-726. \$29.50.

Presents U.S. barley production cost and return estimates for the 1992 production year, obtained from USDA's Farm Costs and Returns Survey, along with coefficients of variation for each cost item. Estimates are presented for the United States, regions, selected States, variable cost groups, and enterprise size groups. Includes an analysis of the effects of Government program participation on barley production costs and returns. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01206.

## Corn



#### Price Determination for Corn and Wheat: The Role of Market Factors and Government Programs.

Technical bulletin. 34 pp. August 1999.

Stock # ERS-TB-1878. \$25.50.

Annual models for U.S. farm prices for corn and wheat are developed based on market factors as well as government agricultural commodity programs. The pricing relationships utilize a stocks-to-use modeling framework to capture the effects of market supply and demand factors on price determination. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01728.

## Cotton

#### Cotton and Wool Situation and Outlook Yearbook.

Annual report. November 2001.

Stock # ERS-CWS-2001. \$29.50.

Statistical data on domestic and world cotton production, consumption, export sales, use, and prices, as well as the outlook for domestic and world wool.

#### Cotton and Wool Yearbook.

3.5" disk.

Stock # ERS-89004. \$35.00.

U.S. cotton and wool production, supply, use, trade, and price statistics, 1960-98/98. Includes domestic and world price series and indexes; State cotton acreage, yield, and production data; and conversions of U.S. textile imports and exports to raw fiber equivalents. (WKI).

#### Cotton and Wool Outlook.

Free reports, covering production forecasts, supply, use, and more, are released electronically 10 times per year via the Internet and the ERS AutoFAX (AutoFAX summary document # 12220). Please note this report is NOT available in paper. See the inside cover for information on how to receive a free e-mail subscription.

#### U.S. Cotton Distribution Patterns, 1993/94.

Research report. 24 pp. September 1997.

Stock # ERS-SB-940. \$23.00.

Recent changes in U.S. cotton marketing patterns include cost-cutting transportation arrangements and innovative merchandising techniques. These trends are described in this report, which states that cotton shipments increased sharply across the Cotton Belt in 1993/94 because of greatly expanded domestic demand and strong export sales. Significant cotton transport savings have resulted from intermodal transportation arrangements, such as gin yard container loading, rail truck piggyback shipments, and special through-rate programs offered by some ocean carriers. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01518.

#### The Cotton Industry in the United States.

Research report. 160 pp. July 1996.

Stock # ERS-AER-739. \$41.00.

This report describes the U.S. cotton industry from producers to consumers, and details changes in cotton programs since 1986. Also describes structure and performance of the industry, emphasizing production, marketing, and consumption of raw cotton and products, and includes a historical overview of Federal farm programs. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01219.



## Dry Edible Beans

### Dry Beans.

35" disk.

Stock # ERS-86003. \$35.00.

Production and acreage data, 1970-99. (WKI).

## Feed Grains

### Feed Situation and Outlook Yearbook.

Annual report. April 2001.

Stock # ERS-FDS-2001. \$33.00.

Statistical data for the four feed grains: corn, sorghum, barley, and oats. Covers stocks, production, trade and domestic use, and prices. In addition to a short narrative, the report contains tables of recent and forecast data for supply and use, selected grain and feedstuff prices, feed and residual use, food and industrial use of corn, and trade.

### Feed Grain Yearbook.

35" disk.

Stock # ERS-88007B. \$35.00.

U.S. feed grain acreage, production, supply, trade, use, and prices for 1950-89/99. Also includes data for hay and feedstuffs. (WKI).

### Feed Outlook.

Free reports, covering production forecasts, supply, use, and more, are released electronically 11 times per year via the Internet and the ERS AutoFAX (AutoFAX document # 12002). Please note this report is NOT available in paper. See the inside cover for information on how to receive a free e-mail subscription.

## Fruits & Tree Nuts

### Fruit and Tree Nuts Situation and Outlook Report.

ERS subscription. 3 issues (2 reports and a yearbook.).

Stock # SUB-FTS-4036. \$36.00.

This periodical provides current intelligence and historical data, and forecasts the effects of changing conditions on the U.S. fruit and tree nuts sector. Topics covered include production, consumption, shipments, prices received, and more. Covers fresh fruit, frozen fruit and juice, apples, grapes, wine, raisins, pears, peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums, sweet and tart cherries, kiwi, olives, strawberries, blueberries, bananas, mangoes, papayas, pineapples, oranges, grapefruit, almonds, walnuts, pecans, pistachios, hazelnuts, and macadamia nuts.

### Fruit and Nut Yearbook.

Two 35" disks.

Stock # ERS-89022. \$45.00.

Annual data, 1970-98, on production, trade, supply and utilization, prices, and value of production for fruit and nuts including citrus, other tree fruits, grapes, and other small fruits. Also includes data on supply and utilization of processed fruit and fruit juices.

## Competition in the Canned Peach Industry.

Research Report. 72 pp. January 1999.

Stock # ERS-AGES-9901. \$27.00.

The European Union (EU) Common Market Organization (CMO) for Fruits, which provides subsidies to Greek and other EU peach growers and processors has greatly altered the global competitive playing field for canned peaches. Greece now holds a 60 percent share of canned peach exports, up from just 11 percent in the early 1970s. The United States, on the other hand, has moved from a 23 percent share of the export market in the early 1970s, to a 4 percent share today, and in most years since the mid 1980s has been a net importer of canned peaches. The purpose of this study was to identify and analyze the factors underlying this reversal of competitive positions between the EU/Greece and the United States and to assess the relative role of government support in the reversal.

## Nursery, Greenhouse, Horticulture

### Floriculture and Environmental Horticulture Yearbook.

ERS report. 112 pp. October 1999.

Stock # ERS-FLO-1999. \$33.00.

Includes production, trade, and marketing statistics on floriculture and environmental horticulture crops.

### Horticulture Yearbook.

Two 35" disks.

Stock # ERS-99003. \$35.00.

Data includes statistics on numbers of growers, grower cash receipts, area under glass or other protection, acreage in the open, quantities sold and dollar value of sales, sales through wholesale and retail outlets, prices, imports, exports, wholesale supplies and retail expenditures for cut flowers, cut greens, potted flowering plants, potted foliage plants, bedding and garden plants, nursery crops, bulbs, turfgrass (sod), and related horticultural specialty crops from 1991 to 1998. (WKI).

### Floriculture and Environmental Horticulture.

35" disk.

Stock # ERS-98004. \$35.00.

Data on production, trade, marketing statistics, grower receipts, and retail expenditures, of floriculture, horticultural, greenhouse and nursery cut flowers, cultivated greens, potted plants, bedding plants, nursery crops, bulbs, and sod, by State, mostly for 1986-96. (WKI).

## Rice

### Rice Yearbook.

Annual report. November 2001.

Stock # ERS-RCS-2001. \$29.50.

Historical data tables covering U.S. rough, milled, long grain, and medium-short grain rice: supply disappearance, acreage, yield, production, stocks, byproducts, brewers' use, exports, as well as U.S. and international prices.

### Rice Yearbook.

35" disk.

Stock # ERS-89001. \$35.00.

U.S. rice production, supply, disappearance, trade and price data, 1970-97/98. Includes State acreage, yield and production data; U.S. and world price series; and price support program statistics.



## Rice Outlook.

Free reports, covering production forecasts, supply, use, and more, are released electronically 11 times per year via the Internet and the ERS AutoFAX (AutoFAX summary document # 12461). Please note this report is NOT available in paper. See the inside cover for information on how to receive a free e-mail subscription.

## Determinants of Variability in U.S. Rice production Costs.

Research Report. 34 pp. Jun 1999

Stock # ERS-AGES-9903 \$25.50.

This report identifies possible sources of cost variation among U.S. rice producers and determines which common farm organizational and operator characteristics are statistically associated with costs of production.

## Soybeans & Oil Crops

### Oil Crops Yearbook.

Annual report. October 1999.

Stock # ERS-OCS-2001. \$33.00.

Covers outlook for supply, demand, and prices of U.S. and world soybeans, oilseeds, and product markets, including U.S. cottonseed, peanuts, sunflowerseed, other special oilseeds, tropical oils, corn oil, and animal fats. Includes extensive time series datasets on U.S. oilseeds and products markets, including supply and use of edible fats and oils.

### Oil Crops Yearbook.

3.5" disk.

Stock # ERS-89002. \$35.00.

Oilseed, oilmeal, and fats and oils supply and use statistics, 1965-98/99. Includes oilseed acreage, yield, and production estimates and farm and wholesale price series.

### Oil Crops Outlook.

Free reports, covering production forecasts, supply, use, and more, are released electronically every month via the Internet and the ERS AutoFAX (AutoFAX summary document # 12302). Please note this report is NOT available in paper. See the inside cover for information on how to receive a free e-mail subscription.

## Costs and Benefits of Cleaning U.S. Soybeans: Overview and Implications.

Research report. 32 pp. August 1996.

Stock # ERS-AER-736. \$25.50.

Presents an overview and implications of the effects and factors involved in cleaning U.S. soybeans, including producer practices, country and subterminal elevators, export elevators, domestic and international benefits, net costs, price vs. quality considerations, importance of foreign material, cleanliness and quality as competitive factors, and more. Suggests that the U.S. soybean export market can potentially benefit more by improving the protein and oil contents of the soybeans because most importers are unwilling to pay more for cleaner beans. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01216.

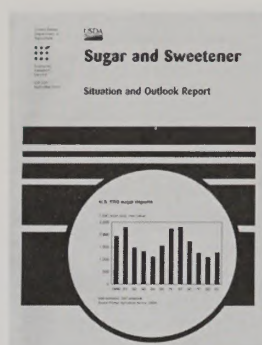
## Economic Implications of Cleaning Soybeans in the United States.

Research report. 49 pp. August 1996.

Stock # ERS-AER-737. \$25.50.

Focuses on the costs and domestic benefits of removing foreign material from export soybeans beyond current levels. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01217.

## Sugar and Sweetener



### Sugar and Sweetener Situation and Outlook Report.

Subscription. 3 issues (2 reports and a yearbook).

Stock # SUB-SSS-4033. \$36.00.

This periodical examines world and U.S. production, consumption, supply and use, trade, stocks, and prices for beet and cane sugar, and high fructose corn syrup.

### Sugar and Sweetener Yearbook.

3.5" disk.

Stock # ERS-89019. \$35.00.

U.S. and world data, 1980-97/98, on acreage, yield, and production of sugar crops; production, trade, supply and use, and prices for sugar; and supply and use data for caloric and noncaloric sweeteners.

## Tobacco

### Tobacco Situation and Outlook Report.

Subscription. 3 issues (2 reports and a yearbook).

Stock # SUB-TBS-4031. \$36.00.

Examines burley and flue-cured tobacco production, consumption, price, support, supply, use, stocks, imports and exports, and more.

### Tobacco Yearbook.

3.5" disk.

Stock # ERS-92015. \$35.00.

U.S. and world data on production, supply, trade, disappearance, and price data for tobacco products, 1950-97/98. Includes data on U.S. tobacco acreage, yield, production, stocks, and marketings by type.

### Tobacco and The Economy: Farms, Jobs, And Communities.

Research report. pp 46. September 2000

Stock # ERS-AER-789. \$25.50

Public health policies intended to reduce the incidence of smoking related disease adversely affects thousands of tobacco farmers, manufacturers, and other business that produce, distribute and sell tobacco products. This report assesses the likely impact of declining tobacco demand, and identifies the types of workers, farms, businesses and communities that are most vulnerable to loss of tobacco income and jobs. AutoFAX summary document # 01269

## Tomatoes

### Tomato Statistics.

Two 3.5" disks.

Stock # ERS-92010. \$45.00.

U.S. and State data, 1960-97, on tomato acreage, yield, production, and value; monthly prices and price indexes; monthly shipments and arrivals; price spreads; and U.S. trade in fresh tomatoes and tomato products. Also includes tomato acreage and production in major producing countries and cost of production estimates for major U.S. production areas. (WK1).



## **Vegetables and Melons**

### **Vegetables and Specialties Situation and Outlook.**

*Subscription. 3 issues (2 reports and a yearbook).*

Stock # SUB VGS 4039. \$36.00.

Examines vegetables and specialty crops' production, consumption, supply, use, cash receipts, and more. Covers fresh and processing vegetables, potatoes, sweet potatoes, pulses, and mushrooms.

### **Vegetables and Specialties Yearbook.**

*Annual report. 102 pp. July 1999*

Stock#ERS VGS 278. \$33.00

Includes times series data and tables summarizing vegetables and specialty crops' production, consumption, supply, use, cash receipts and more.

### **Vegetable Yearbook.**

*One 35" disks.*

Stock # ERS 890HB. \$45.00.

Production, acreage, value, prices, imports, exports, and per capita utilization for major fresh market and processed vegetables, 1970-98/99. Includes data for potatoes, sweet potatoes, pulses, and fresh and processed mushrooms.

### **U.S. Watermelon Industry.**

*35" disk.*

Stock # ERS 89029. \$35.00.

Includes time series data on U.S. and State acreage, yield, production, prices and value; per capita consumption; U.S. trade; world production.

### **Mushroom Statistics.**

*35" disk.*

Stock # ERS 94003. \$35.00.

U.S. and State data, 1966-98, on mushroom yields, production, price, value, sales, and use. Other series reported include trade by product by country (1979-98), various price series, and world production.

## **Wheat**

### **Wheat Situation and Outlook Yearbook.**

*Annual report. March 2001.*

Stock # ERS WHS 2001. \$29.50.

Covers supply, disappearance, tariff quotas, area, price, stocks, inspections, trade, and cash prices for leading classes at major markets.

### **Wheat Yearbook.**

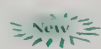
*35" disk.*

Stock # ERS 88008B. \$35.00.

U.S. wheat acreage, production, supply, trade, use, and prices for 1960-98/99. Includes data for wheat flour and rye.

### **Wheat Outlook.**

*Free reports, covering production forecasts, supply use, and more are released 11 times per year via the Internet and the ERS AutoFAX (AutoFAX summary document # 12105). Please note this report is NOT available in paper. See the inside cover for information on how to receive a free e-mail subscription.*



### **Characteristics of U.S. Wheat Farming: A Snapshot.**

*Research report. 72 pp. Jun 2000.*

Stock # ERS SB 968. \$27.00

Wheat growers' choice of production practices and geographic location were the major determinants of their costs of production, according to the findings of a 1994 survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. One-fourth of surveyed farms reported using some form of conservation tillage, especially farms in the North Central, Northern Plains, and Southern regions. On a per bushel basis, low cost farms tended to be small in terms of wheat acreage and total farm acreage. Differences in capitalization, tenure and the use of custom services accounted for nearly 81 percent of the variation in the cost of producing wheat. Most size economies were realized at around 200 to 300 wheat acres. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01522

## **Diet, Consumption, & Health**

### **Consumption**

#### **Moving Toward the Food Guide Pyramid: Implications for U.S. Agriculture.**

*Research report. 36 pp. July 1999.*

Stock # ERS-AER-779. \$25.50.

The change in food consumption needed to meet Food Guide Pyramid serving recommendations will result in adjustments in U.S. agricultural production, trade, nonfood uses, and prices. The net adjustment in crop acreage is projected to be relatively small, about 2 percent of total cropland in 1991-95. However, this small net adjustment masks larger anticipated changes for some sectors, particularly sweeteners, fats and oils, and citrus fruits. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01259.

#### **Validation of a Self-Reported Measure of Household Food Insufficiency with Nutrient Intake Data.**

*Technical bulletin. 18 pp. August 1997*

Stock # ERS-TB-1863. \$23.00.

To improve understanding of self-reported indicators of food insecurity and hunger, this study examined the external validity of one such measure using nutrient intake data from the 1989-91 Continuing Survey of Food Intake by Individuals (CSFII). ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01713.

### **Diet Quality & Nutrition**

#### **Maternal Nutrition Knowledge and Children's Diet Quality and Nutrient Intakes.**

*Research report. 40 pp. November 1999.*

Stock # ERS-FANRR-1. \$25.50.

This report presents significant evidence that the more a mother knows about health and nutrition the better is the overall quality of her children's diet, for preschoolers more so than older children, and that a mother's years of schooling, smoking status, race, and ethnicity influence her children's diet. Results imply that health and nutrition education may be more effective if targeted toward mothers with young children but directly toward school-age children. Includes assessment of overall diet quality using the Healthy Eating Index, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's instrument for measuring overall diet quality incorporating 10 recommended nutritional guidelines. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01801.



## Factors Affecting Nutrient Intake of the Elderly.

*Research report. 20 pp. October 1998.*

Stock # ERS AER 769. \$23.00.

This report—an exploratory investigation, provides estimates of the effects of selected characteristics of the household and its constituents on individual nutrient consumption of elderly heads of households. Possible nutrition interventions focus on targeted audiences and programs. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01249.

## How Economic Factors Influence the Nutrient Content of Diets.

*Technical bulletin. 48 pp. November 1997.*

Stock # ERS TB 1864. \$31.50.

This report describes a new research model that estimates how the availability of 28 nutrients would change as consumers altered their food purchases in response to changes in food prices and income through the interdependent food demand relationships. The report notes that economic factors such as food prices and consumer income affect food choices with consequences for the availability of nutrients. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01714.

## The Diets of America's Children: Influences of Dining Out, Household Characteristics, and Nutrition Knowledge.

*Research report. 42 pp. December 1996.*

Stock # ERS AER 746. \$25.50.

This report uses data from USDAs 1989-91 Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals and the Diet and Health Knowledge Survey to examine various aspects of childrens diets. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01226.

## A Dietary Assessment of the U.S. Food Supply: Comparing Per Capita Food Consumption with Food Guide Pyramid Serving Recommendations.

*58 pp. December 1999.*

Stock # ERS AER 772. \$27.00.

Most American diets do not meet Federal Food Guide Pyramid dietary recommendations. This report is the first dietary assessment to use ERSs time series food supply data to compare average diets with Federal dietary recommendations depicted in the Food Guide Pyramid. Food Guide Pyramid servings were estimated for more than 250 agricultural commodities for 1970-96. New techniques were developed to adjust the data for food spoilage and other losses accumulated throughout the marketing system and the home. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01252.

## Changes in Nutritional Quality of Food Product Offerings and Purchases. A Case Study in the Mid-1990's.

*Technical bulletin. 32 pp. Dec 1999.*

Stock # ERS TB 1880. \$25.50.

This report provides a new economic approach and methodology for analyzing nutritional quality change in manufacturers food product offerings and food products purchased using a case study of five food product categories in the mid 1990s. Two approaches were used to analyze nutritional quality change in product offerings. The first approach uses a composite nutritional index to measure changes. A second approach, nutrient by-product analysis, was also used to measure quality change. Overall, the nutrition index analysis showed no significant change in the average nutritional quality of products offered for sale in the five categories. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01730.

## Health Outcomes

### Diet-Health Information and Nutrition: The Intake of Dietary Fats and Cholesterol.

*Technical bulletin. 53 pp. February 1997.*

Stock # ERS TB 1855. \$27.00.

Uses diet health information and nutrient intake data for a sample of U.S. household meal planners to estimate the effect of information on the intake of fat, saturated fat, and cholesterol. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01710.

### Assigning Values to Life: Comparing Methods for Valuing Health Risks.

*Agricultural economic report 80 pp. Nov 1999.*

Stock # ERS AER 784. \$29.50.

The resources to eliminate even a small portion of the hazards to life and health do not exist and policymakers must choose which hazard control programs to fund. The most efficient use of resources is best gauged by comparing the costs and benefits of potential programs. However, where markets do not exist, or are incomplete, it is difficult to accurately gauge the costs and benefits of program choices. This report examines the major approaches economists and health policy analysts have developed for evaluating the benefits and costs of policy affecting health and safety: cost of illness, willingness to pay, cost effectiveness analysis, risk-risk analysis, and health health analysis.

## Nutrition Education

### Breastfeeding Promotion Research: The ES/WIC Nutrition Education Initiative and Economic Considerations.

*Research report. 24 pp. September 1998.*

Stock # ERS AIB 744. \$23.00.

Educating low-income women about the advantages of breastfeeding their babies increases the number who breastfeed. This report summarizes the results of four projects that focused primarily on promoting breastfeeding, which is considered to be the most healthful and beneficial feeding method for most infants. Research has shown that breastfeeding improves the general health, growth, and development of infants and significantly reduces the risk of several health problems both during early life and in later years. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01029.

### USDA's Healthy Eating Index and Nutrition Information.

*Research report. 31 pp. April 1998.*

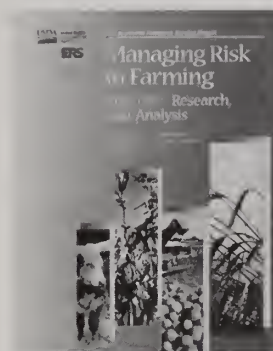
Stock # ERS TB 1866. \$25.50.

This report deals with a comprehensive model that was developed to measure the extent that nutrition knowledge and diet-health awareness, among other factors, influence an individuals Healthy Eating Index (HEI), USDAs measure of overall diet quality. This is the first study that attempts to examine variation in the index across population groups by controlling for personal and household characteristics and nutrition information levels, as well as test for the endogeneity of nutrition information. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01716.



## Farm Financial & Risk Management

### Farm Risk Management



#### **Managing Risk in Farming: Concepts, Research, and Analysis.**

*Research report. 136 pp. March 1999.*  
Stock # ERS-AER-774. \$36.00.

The risks confronted by grain and cotton farmers are of particular interest, given the changing role of the Government after passage of the 1996 Farm Act. This report provides a rigorous, yet accessible, description of risk and risk management tools and strategies at the farm level. It also provides never before published data on farmers' assessments of the risks they face, their use of alternative risk management

strategies, and the changes they would make if faced with financial difficulty. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01254.

#### **Characteristics and Risk Management Needs of Limited-Resource and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers.**

*Research report. 101 pp. April 1997.*  
Stock # ERS-AIB-733. \$33.00.

Small U.S. farms and those run by socially disadvantaged minority operators tend not to purchase insurance or participate in insurance-type programs operated by USDA. This report traces the lack of use of such risk management measures to several characteristics of such farmers, who include females, blacks, American Indians, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and operators of Spanish origin. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01018.

#### **Farmers' Use of Marketing and Production Contracts.**

*Research report. 29 pp. December 1996.*  
Stock # ERS-AER-747. \$23.00.

Contracts are an integral part of the production and marketing of selected livestock commodities, such as broilers, turkeys, eggs, and milk. Such crops as fruit, vegetables, sugar beets and cane are mostly produced under contract. This report examines the use of contracts on U.S. farms, and provides some specific details about the nature of contracts using processing vegetables and broilers as examples. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01227.

## Farm/Rural Finance & Tax

### Credit & Financial Markets

#### **Issues in Agricultural and Rural Finance.**

*Research report. 56 pp. September 1998.*  
Stock # ERS-AIB-724. \$27.00.

This publication is a compilation of 12 reports on current and emerging issues in agricultural and rural finance that were published separately over the last two and a half years. The Federal Government is heavily involved in both public and private finance in the rural and agricultural sectors. Such involvement takes the form of lending and loan guarantees from Federal agencies, chartering special purpose lenders, providing regulation and supervision, and financing rural development and poverty programs. Each report is short, nontechnical, and policy oriented, providing decisionmakers and others with timely analyses of policy proposals and emerging issues and trends.

#### **Credit in Rural America.**

*Research report. 125 pp. June 1997.*  
Stock # ERS-AER-749. \$33.00.

This report provides information on the major financial institutions and Federal programs active in rural America, the performance of rural financial markets, and the costs and benefits of proposals to expand the lending authority of the Farm Credit System (FCS) and commercial bank access to FCS funds. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01229.

#### **Farm Credit System Safety and Soundness.**

*Research report. 37 pp. January 1996.*  
Stock # ERS-AIB-722. \$25.50.

This report explores issues related to FCS safety and soundness, particularly the role of Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation, Farm Credit Administration, and voluntary mechanisms. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01007.



#### **Local Bank Office Ownership, Deposit Control, Market Structure, and Economic Growth.**

*Technical bulletin. 40 pp. May 2000.*  
Stock # ERS-TB-1886. \$25.50.

The restructuring of commercial banking has heightened interest in its economic consequences both for the economy as a whole and for those most likely to bear adverse consequences: small businesses, small banks, and rural areas. Most previous research on bank restructuring focuses on changes in bank behavior. In contrast, this paper focuses on the empirical association between local economic performance and changes in local bank market regulation and structure. Findings suggest that mergers or acquisitions of local banks by non-local banks need not impair local economic growth, and may even have beneficial effects in rural markets, with the possible exception of farm-dependent areas. These findings are derived from empirical models that relate both shortrun and longrun growth in real per capita personal income to geographic restrictions on bank activity, local bank (deposit) market concentration, local or non local ownership of local bank offices, and local or non local control of local bank deposits. AutoFAX summary document # 01736.

### Taxes

#### **How Would Fundamental Tax Reform Affect Farmers?**

*Agriculture information bulletin. 6 pp. Apr 1999.*  
Stock # ERS-AIB-751-01. \$12.00.

Proposals to replace the existing Federal income tax with either a flat tax on income or a Federal retail sales tax would represent a dramatic shift in Federal tax policy. Following a transition period, farmers would likely experience a reduction in compliance costs due to reduced tax complexity. However, a revenue neutral, single-rate consumption tax would likely be less progressive than the current system, shifting the tax burden from higher income to middle and lower income farmers. The indirect effects of such a dramatic shift in tax policy on interest rates, asset values, and incentives to invest in farming are likely to be of greater importance than the impact on Federal tax payments for many farmers.



## Farm Structure, Income, & Performance

### Farm Employment & Wages

#### Profile of Hired Farmworkers, 1996 Annual Averages.

Research report. 27 pp. April 1998.

Stock # ERS AIB 762. \$23.00.

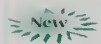
Examines demographic and employment characteristics of the 906,000 persons 15 years of age and older who did hired farmwork in 1994. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01242.

#### Injuries and Fatalities on U.S. Farms.

Research report. 26 pp. January 1998.

Stock # ERS AIB 739. \$23.00.

Finds that U.S. farm workers suffered 673 fatal and 64,813 nonfatal accidents in 1992. Farm operators and family members accounted for about 32 percent of nonfatal injuries, while 44,383 hired laborers were injured while engaged in farmwork. This study analyzes fatal injuries by State, and nonfatal injuries by the operators' primary occupation, age, and tenure group, and by farm type, acreage, sales, commodity, location. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01025.



#### Summary of Federal Laws and Regulations Affecting Agricultural Employers, 2000.

Agriculture handbook. 68 pp. Jul 2000.

Stock # ERS AII 719. \$27.00.

Hired labor's importance to U.S. farm production requires agricultural employers to understand Federal laws and regulations governing employment, taxes, wages, and working conditions. This single-source publication summarizes these laws and regulations. This update version of a 1992 report contains expanded sections on agricultural employers' Federal safety requirements, migrant and seasonal farmworker provisions, and tax requirements for agricultural employers, as well as new sections on employer responsibilities under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 and the Personal Responsibility. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01100.

### Farm Financial Conditions

#### Structural and Financial Characteristics of U.S. Farms, 1995: 20th Annual Family Farm Report to Congress.

Research report. 122 pp. November 1998.

Stock # ERS AIB 746. \$33.00.

Gives characteristics of farm operations, farmland ownership and use, farm finances, characteristics of farm operators, farm operator households' dependence on farming, and linkages between farm operators and their communities.

#### Cash Rents for U.S. Farmland.

3.5 disk.

Stock # ERS 90025. \$35.00.

Cash rents per acre for farms, cropland, and pasture (Eastern States, 1960-96), and cash rents per acre for irrigated and nonirrigated cropland, and pasture (Western States, 1984-96). Cattle grazing rates on privately owned nonirrigated land for the 17 Western States, 1979-92, are included. (WKI).

### Farm Income

#### Farm Business Economics Report, 1996.

Annual report. 256 pp. April 1999.

Stock # ERS ECI 1997. \$54.00.

Provides data and commentary on the income and finances of the farm sector at the national and State level, and estimates of production cost for major field crops, livestock, and dairy. Includes national and state farm income estimates, farm sector balance sheet, government payments, farm sector debt, and costs of production by commodity. NOTE: This publication was formerly called **Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector**. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01459.

#### Financial Performance of U.S. Commercial Farms, 1991-94.

Research report. 142 pp. June 1997.

Stock # ERS AER 751. \$36.00.

This report focuses on the 27 percent of farms, approximately 500,000, with annual gross sales of at least \$50,000, farms typically considered commercial-size operations. These farms produce just over 75 percent of the value of agricultural products, and vary greatly by size, commodities produced, financial status, and operator demographics. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01231.

#### Agricultural Income and Finance Situation and Outlook.

Subscription. 2 issues.

Stock # ERS SUB-AIS-4038. \$36.00.

This periodical provides historical estimates and forecasts of farm sector financial information that will allow you to gauge the financial health of the nation's farmers and ranchers. Common topics include trends in farm sector receipts, expenses, debt, assets, and costs of producing crops and livestock. Each issue concentrates on a particular area of the farm financial picture.

### Farmland Ownership & Tenure

#### Foreign Ownership of U.S. Agricultural Land Through December 31, 1997.

Statistical bulletin. 68 pp. September 1998.

Stock # ERS SB 943. \$27.00.

This annual analysis finds that foreigners owned 14.3 million acres of U.S. agricultural land as of December 31, 1997, or slightly more than 1 percent of all privately held agricultural land, and 0.63 percent of all U.S. land. These and other findings are based on an analysis of reports submitted in compliance with the Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act of 1978.

#### Foreign Ownership of U.S. Agricultural Land Through 12/31/97: County-Level Data.

3.5 disk.

Stock # ERS 98005. \$35.00.

County level data supplement information contained in the annual report. Foreign investment in U.S. agricultural land has been reported for 143 million acres in 1938 of the 3041 counties in the United States. Data are presented for each county to show the number of acres and parcels, value, country of origin, and use of foreign owned agricultural land. (WKI).

#### Foreign-owned Agricultural Land: Parcel-Level Data.

Two 3.5 disks.

Stock # ERS 87015. \$45.00.

Foreign investment by States and counties as of December 31, 1997. Includes data from over 13,000 reports filed under the Alien Foreign Investment Disclosure Act of 1978. ASCII.



## Farm Structure/Characteristics

### The Food and Fiber System: Contributing to the U.S. and World Economies.

*Research report. 26 pp. July 1998.*

Stock # ERS AIB-742. \$23.00.

This report examines links among the farm, national, and international economies, and the food and fiber sector to provide an understanding of how economic policies and conditions, global business cycles, and world events affect the farm sector and the food and fiber system. Even though farming accounts for only about 1 percent of the total national workforce, it is at the core of the food and fiber system. The system is one of the largest sectors in the U.S. economy, and is comprised of industries related to farming, including feed, seed, fertilizer, machinery, food processing, manufacturing, and exporting. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01027.

## Food Markets, Structure, & Prices

### CPI for Food

#### Food Cost Review, 1950-97.

*Research report. 58 pp. July 1999.*

Stock # ERS AER-780. \$27.00.

Food prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased 2.6 percent in 1997. This increase was greater than the overall increase in the CPI (which rose 2.3 percent) for the third consecutive year. Higher charges for processing and distributing food, as measured by the farm-to-retail price spread, were primarily responsible for the 1997 increase. The prices farmers received for commodities, as measured by the farm value of USDAs market basket of foods, dropped 4.4 percent. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01260.

#### Food Cost Review, 1996.

*Research report. 50 pp. December 1997.*

Stock # ERS AER-761. \$25.50.

Food prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased 3.3 percent in 1996. This increase was greater than the overall increase in the CPI (which rose 2.9 percent) for the second consecutive year. Higher charges for processing and distributing food, as measured by the farm to retail price spread, were primarily responsible for the 1996 increase. The prices farmers received for commodities, as measured by the farm value of USDAs market basket of foods, rose 8.1 percent. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01241.

### Food Cost Indexes for Low-Income Households and the General Population.

*Research report. 34 pp. February 1999.*

Stock # ERS TB-1872. \$25.50.

The results of this study indicate that the Consumer Price Index (CPI) has not systematically overestimated or underestimated the food costs incurred by the general population. "True-cost of food" indexes calculated for the general population tend to be the same as or slightly lower than the CPI except for 1994 and 1995. The true-cost indexes also indicate that there are economies to household size, that black households incur lower costs than nonblack households, and that the households in the West tend to have the highest costs. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01722.



### Forecasting Consumer Price Indexes for Food. A Demand Model Approach.

*Technical bulletin. 24 pp. Feb 2000.*

Stock # ERS TB 1883. \$23.00.

Forecasting food prices is an important component of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's short term outlook and long term baseline forecasting activities. A food price forecasting model is developed by applying an inverse demand system, in which prices are functions of quantities of food use and income. Therefore, these quantity and income variables can be used as explanatory variables for food price changes. The empirical model provides an effective instrument for forecasting consumer price indexes of 16 food categories. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01733.

## Food Demand, Consumption, & Expenditures



### FoodReview.

*Subscription. 3 issues.*

Stock # SUB NTR-4032. \$32.00.

Featuring the latest data and analyses, FoodReview explores the rapidly changing U.S. food system. Trends in food consumption, food assistance, nutrition, food product development, food safety, and food product trade are analyzed in depth for those who manage, monitor, or depend on the food system. Includes key indicators of the food sector and updates on Federal policies and programs affecting food.

### Test Your Knowledge: Americans and Food.

*ERS quiz. 22 pp. July 1996.*

Stock # ERS AIB-725. \$23.00.

A 50 question food quiz highlighting some of the trends in food consumption, marketing, prices, and expenditures report in several ERS publications. A useful classroom tool and excellent source of general information about food trends in America. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01010.

### America's Eating Habits: Changes and Consequences.

*Information bulletin. 484 pp. May 1999.*

Stock # ERS AIB-750. \$77.00.

Individual chapters in this book provide different perspectives on the nutrition problems in the United States: what are the economic costs associated with unhealthy eating patterns; how do dietary patterns compare with dietary recommendations; how do national income and prices, advertising, health claims, and trends in eating away from home affect nutrient intake; how much do people know about nutrition and how does nutrition knowledge and attitudes affect intake of fats and cholesterol; how do different government programs and regulations influence food expenditures and consumption; what are some public and private efforts to improve healthy eating; and what are potential impacts of healthier eating on domestic agriculture. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01144.



## Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-97.

*Statistical bulletin, 170 pp., April 1999.*

Stock # ERS SB 965 \$41.00

This report presents historical data on food consumption, prices, expenditures, and U.S. income and population. In 1997, each American consumed, on average, 81 pounds more of commercially grown vegetables than in 1970, 65 pounds more of grain products, 57 pounds more of fruit, 32 pounds more of caloric sweeteners, 13 pounds more of total red meat, poultry, and fish (boneless, trimmed equivalent), 17 pounds more of cheese, 13 pounds more of added fats and oils, 3 gallons more of beer, 70 fewer eggs, 10 gallons less of coffee, and 7 gallons less of milk. Retail food prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased 2.6 percent in 1997. Food price inflation in 1997 was higher than the overall increase in the CPI for all goods and services (2.3 percent) for the third consecutive year. Americans spent \$715 billion for food in 1997 and another \$95 billion for alcoholic beverages. Away from home meals and snacks captured 45 percent of the U.S. food dollar in 1997, up from 39 percent in 1980 and 34 percent in 1970. The percentage of disposable personal income spent on food declined from 13.8 percent in 1970 to 10.7 percent in 1997 spent for food. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01522.

## Away-From-Home Foods Increasingly Important to Quality of American Diet.

*Research report, 30 pp., January 1999.*

Stock # ERS AIB 749, \$23.00.

The increasing popularity of dining out over the past two decades has raised the proportion of nutrients obtained from away-from-home food sources. This report analyzes food intake survey data collected by USDA over the past two decades to compare the nutritional quality of home and away from home foods and examine how the quality has changed over time. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01143.

## Food Consumption.

*Two 35 disks.*

Stock # ERS 89015B, \$45.00.

Per capita food consumption by commodity and commodity group, 1970-95; supply and use by commodity and commodity group, 1970-95; and food expenditures, 1869-1995. (WIKI).

## How Do Taxes Affect Food Markets?

*Research report, pp., 6 September 2000.*

Stock # ERS AIB 747 04, \$12.00

Several food markets would change if a flat income tax that is, a system without exemptions, deductions, credits, and deferrals replaced the current system. Our findings support the widely held view that even though a flat income tax would increase national income, gains for consumers would be modest. AutoFAX summary document #01042

## Estimation of Food Demand and Nutrient Elasticities from Household Survey Data.

*Research Report, pp., 10 August 2000.*

Stock # ERS TB 1887, \$25.50

A methodology for estimating a demand system from household survey data is developed and applied to the 1987-88 Nationwide Food Consumption Survey data. The empirical results are sets of estimated demand elasticities for households segmented with different income levels. In addition, we apply these demand elasticities to estimate the implied nutrient elasticities for low income households. The estimation results are useful in evaluating some food policy and program effects related to households of a specific income level.

## Food Marketing

### The Food Marketing System in 1996.

*Research report, 22 pp., July 1998.*

Stock # ERS AIB 743, \$23.00.

This report analyzes and assesses yearly developments in the growth, conduct, performance, and structure of food marketing institutions: food processors, wholesalers, retailers, and foodservice firms. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01028.

### Evaluation of Fluid Milk and Cheese Advertising, 1984-96.

*Technical bulletin, 46 pp., December 1997.*

Stock # ERS TB 1860, \$25.50.

Reports that generic advertising expenditures raised fluid milk sales about 6.0 percent, or 169 billion pounds, between September 1984 and September 1996. Sales of natural and processed cheese consumed at home rose by about 63.2 million and 498.7 million pounds, respectively, in the same period, because of increased generic advertising. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01713.

### Analyses of Generic Dairy Advertising, 1984-97.

*Technical bulletin, 42 pp., Feb 1999.*

Stock # ERS TB 1873, \$25.50.

Generic advertising raised fluid milk sales about 6.0 percent, or 181 billion pounds, between September 1984 and September 1997. Sales of cheese rose by about 6.8 million pounds (milk equivalent) in the same period because of increased generic advertising. An assessment of 15 cents per hundredweight of milk sold commercially, mandated by the Dairy and Tobacco Adjustment Act of 1983, funded and advertising. Activities of the National Fluid Milk Processor Promotion Board also contributed to increased milk sales over the past year. Gross returns to dairy farmers between September 1984 and September 1997 were estimated to increase by \$344 for each dollar spent on generic advertising. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01723

### Food Marketing Review, 1994-95.

*Research report, 148 pp., September 1996.*

Stock # ERS AER 743, \$36.00.

This popular annual report finds the value of food marketing merger transactions rose sharply in both 1994 and 1995. U.S. food marketing sales reached an estimated \$860 billion in 1995. Profits rose because of continued wage and producer price stability. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01223.

### Globalization of the Processed Foods Market.

*Research report, 227 pp., September 1996.*

Stock # ERS AER 742, \$51.00

Globalization of the U.S. processed food sector is in many ways more extensive and varied than the market in bulk commodities, though not as widely recognized. This report describes patterns of international commerce in processed foods, and is aimed at a more complete understanding of patterns in the processed foods sector and the causes and consequences of those patterns. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01222.



## **From Farmers to Consumers: Vertical Coordination in the Food Industry.**

*Research report. 80 pp. June 1996.*

Stock # ERS AIB 720. \$29.50.

Vertical coordination refers to the allocation of resources across successive stages of a food supply system. This report examines various forms of vertical coordination, and looks at its implications for market control and environmental protection. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01005.

## **Size and Growth of the Nutritionally Improved Food Market.**

*Research report. 51 pp. April 1996.*

Stock # ERS AIB 723. \$27.00.

This study uses supermarket scanner data for 1989-93 to evaluate the size and growth of the market for nutritionally improved foods relative to their traditional counterparts. Covers 37 food categories. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01008.

## **Retail Food Prices & Price Margins**

### **The Impact of Minimum Wage Increases on Food and Kindred Products Prices: An Analysis of Price Pass-Through.**

*Technical bulletin. 32 pp. August 1999.*

Stock # ERS TB 1877. \$25.50.

An input-output model is used to analyze price pass-through effects of a minimum wage increase on prices of the food and kindred products and food service industries. These sectors employ a disproportionate share of minimum wage workers, but results suggest a \$0.50 increase in the present minimum wage would increase food prices less than 1 percent for most of the 12 food and kindred products prices and 1 percent at eating and drinking places. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01727.

### **How Much Would Increasing the Minimum Wage Affect Food Prices?**

*Research report. 8 pp. May 2000.*

Stock # ERS AIB 747-03. \$12.00.

Will increasing the minimum wage increase food prices as well? This study shows that a simulated \$0.50 increase in the minimum wage, if entirely passed on to consumers, would have increased food prices by less than 1 percent for most of the foods at food stores and by 1 percent at eating and drinking places. Because these estimates were simulated using an economic model that assumed that firms did not alter their production processes when faced with higher minimum wages, these estimates are likely upward bounds of the price effects of a minimum wage increase. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 00148.

### **Nonfarm Input Prices, Price Margins, and Consumer Food Prices.**

*Research report. 28 pp. March 1998.*

Stock # ERS TB 1867. \$23.00.

ERS often bases its analyses of retail food and farm prices on a traditional, fixed input proportions framework. This technical bulletin reviews the implications of fixed and variable proportions production for food and farm price analysis. Based on this review, one would expect significantly different price predictions, and the empirical results presented confirm this expectation. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01717.

## **Do the Poor Pay More for Food? Item Selection and Price Differences Affect Low-Income Household Food Costs.**

*Research report. 30 pp. November 1997.*

Stock # ERS AIR 759. \$23.00.

Low income households may face higher food prices for three reasons: (1) on average, low income households may spend less in supermarkets which typically offer the lowest prices and greatest range of brands, package sizes, and quality choices; (2) low income households are less likely to live in suburban locations where food prices are typically lower; and (3) supermarkets in low income neighborhoods may charge higher prices than those in nearby higher income neighborhoods. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01239. Changing Consumer Food Prices: A Users Guide to ERS Analyses.

## **Changing Consumer Food Prices: A Users Guide to ERS Analyses.**

*Technical bulletin. 14 pp. June 1997.*

Stock # ERS TB 1862. \$23.00.

ERS uses different economic models to estimate the impact of higher input prices on consumer food prices. This technical bulletin compares three ERS models. In the first two models neither consumers nor food producers respond to market prices. In the third model (a 'longrun' model), both consumers and food producers respond to changing prices. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01712.

### **Retail Food Price Forecasting at ERS. The Process, Methodology, and Performance from 1984 to 1997.**

*Technical bulletin. 68 pp. May 2000.*

Stock # ERS TB 1885. \$27.00.

Forecasting retail food prices has become increasingly important to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). This is due to the changing structure of food and agricultural economies and the important signals the forecasts provide to farmers, processors, wholesalers, consumers, and policymakers. The American food system is going through fundamental structural changes. It is unclear how these changes will affect the cyclical variation of food price markups and translate into changes in retail food prices. The only government entity that systematically examines food prices and provides food price forecasts (on an annual basis) is the Economic Research Service, an agency of USDA. This report explains the ERS procedures in forecasting food prices and assesses how changes in the current procedures would improve the quality of the forecasts. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01735.

## **Industry Characteristics**

### **Structural Change and Competition in Seven U.S. Food Markets.**

*Technical bulletin. 30 pp. Feb 2000.*

Stock # ERS TB 1881. \$23.00.

Recent trends in mergers and acquisitions in the U.S. food sector—food manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers—raise concerns about market power. In the presence of market power, farmers may receive lower than competitive farm prices, and consumers may pay higher than competitive retail prices. This study presents empirical tests of market power at the national level for seven food categories: beef, pork, poultry, eggs, dairy, fresh fruit, and fresh vegetables. At the national level, our tests provide evidence of competitive conduct in both the sale of final food products and the purchase of farm ingredients. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01731.



## Food & Nutrition Assistance Programs

### Food Stamp Program



#### Decline in Food Stamp Program Participation in the 1990's.

Research report. 32 pp. Jun 2000.

Stock # ERS-FANRR-7. \$25.50.

The Food Stamp Program saw an unprecedented decline in participation from 27.5 million participants in 1994 to 18.2 million participants in 1999. A strong economy and changes in social welfare programs drove this change. An econometric model with State level data calculated that 35 percent of the caseload decline from 1994 to 1998 was associated with changing economic conditions and 12 percent with program reform and political variables. Household level data from the Current Population Survey lead to the conclusion that 28 percent of the total change in participation was associated with a decrease in the number of people with low income (below 130 percent of the poverty line) and 55 percent was due to a decline in the proportion of low-income people who participate. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01807

#### Changing Food Assistance Landscape: The Food Stamp Program in a Post-Welfare Reform Environment.

Research report. 36 pp. March 1999.

Stock # ERS-AER-773. \$25.50.

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) dramatically transformed and continues to transform the food assistance landscape in the United States. The Act cut more funds from the Food Stamp Program than it did from any other program, through reductions in benefits per person and restrictions in eligibility. Despite these cuts, food stamps now have a more prominent role in the post-welfare reform social safety net because the largest cash assistance entitlement program, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), was replaced with the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program, a nonentitlement program. This leaves the Food Stamp Program as one of the only remaining entitlement programs available to almost all low income households. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01253

#### The Effect on Dietary Quality of Participation in the Food Stamp and WIC Programs.

Research report. 20 pp. September 2000.

Stock # ERS-FANRR-9. \$23.00.

The United States invests about \$17 billion annually in the Food Stamp Program and about \$4 billion annually in WIC, to improve food security and dietary quality for low income Americans. This study uses data from the Continuing Survey of Food Intake by Individuals (CSFII) for 1994-96. It measures seven categories of food intake using the serving definitions employed in the Food Guide Pyramid developed by the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Health and Human Services. AutoFAX summary document # 01809

## Other Food & Nutrition Assistance Programs

### Food Procurement by USDA's Farm Service Agency.

Research report. 70 pp. September 1998.

Stock # ERS-AER-766. \$27.00.

USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) purchases food products for distribution through several of the Department's food assistance programs. This report describes FSA purchase methods and compares them to procurement strategies used by other Federal agencies and by private sector firms. It summarizes the principal policy issues faced by FSA in designing procurement strategies. And it uses a detailed statistical analysis to compare FSA prices to those realized in the private sector, and to identify the separate effects of agricultural commodity prices, seasonality, client location, purchase volumes, product characteristics, and competition on FSA product prices. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01246.



#### Increasing Food Recovery From Farmers' Markets: A Preliminary Analysis.

Research report. 78 pp. Jan 2000.

Stock # ERS-FANRR-4. \$29.50.

Collecting unsold food discarded at farmers markets has the potential to allow nonprofit food recovery and gleaning organizations to distribute significant quantities of wholesome, unsold fruits and vegetables to needy families. Donations of this unsold produce by the participants at these markets can generate tangible benefits: increased private food assistance and better nutrition for lower income families. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01804

## WIC



### WIC and the Nutrient Intake of Children.

Research report. 32 pp. Mar 2000.

Stock # ERS-FANRR-5. \$25.50.

After controlling for self selection bias, participation in the WIC program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) has a significant positive effect on children's intakes of iron, folate, and vitamin B-6. Iron is one of the five nutrients targeted by the program, the others being protein, calcium, vitamin A, and vitamin C. Folate and vitamin B-6, along with zinc, were recommended by a 1991 USDA study as nutrients that the program should also target. The data set used, the 1994-96 Continuing Survey of Food Intake by Individuals, reflects the dramatic increase during the 1990s in the number of children in the program. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01805.

## Food Assistance & Nutrition Research Program

### Family Child Care Homes and the CACFP: Participation After Reimbursement Tiering (An Interim Report of the Family Child Care Homes Legislative Changes Study).

Research report. 64 pp. November 1999.

Stock # ERS-FANRR-3. \$27.00.

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 established a two-tier structure of meal reimbursement rates for family child care homes participating in USDA's Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) and mandated a study of the effects of that change on program participation and state licensing of child care homes. Using administrative data, this interim report finds that participation in CACFP by child care homes dropped 6 percent and the number of sponsoring organizations that administer the participating child care homes dropped 2 percent between 1997 and 1998. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01055.



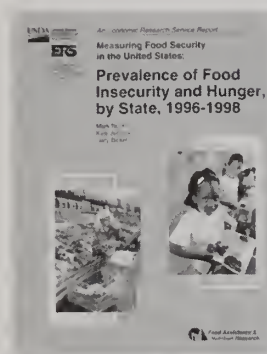
## Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Small Grants Program: Executive Summaries of 1998 Research Grants.

Research report 36 pp. October 2000

Stock # ERS FANRR 10. \$25.50

The Economic Research Services Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Program (FANRP) offers a Small Grants Program designed to stimulate new and innovative research on food assistance and nutrition issues and to broaden the participation of social science scholars in these issues. This report presents summaries of the research findings from the first set of small grants which were awarded in the summer and fall of 1998.

## Food Security



### Prevalence of Food Insecurity and Hunger, by State, 1996-98.

Research report 24 pp. October 1999

Stock # ERS FANRR 2. \$23.00

Although most households in the United States are food secure, during the period 1996-98 some 10 million U.S. households (97 percent of total) were food insecure—that is, they did not always have access to enough food to meet basic needs. Included among these were 3.5 percent of households in which food insecurity was severe enough that one or more household members were hungry at least some time

during the year due to inadequate resources for food. The prevalence of food insecurity and hunger varied considerably among the States. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01412.

### Socio-Economic Determinants of Food Insecurity in the United States: Evidence from the SIPP and CSFII Datasets.

Technical bulletin 24 pp. September 1998.

Stock # ERS TB-1869. \$23.00.

This technical bulletin reports empirical findings on the determinants of food insecurity in the United States using data from the 1989-91 Continuing Survey of Food Intake by Individuals and the 1992 Survey of Income and Program Participation. Descriptive statistics on food insufficiency status (a proxy measure for the most food insecure households) are presented from both surveys. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01719.

### Food Security Assessment Situation and Outlook.

Annual report 96 pp. December 1999.

Stock # ERS GFA 11. \$29.50.

In 1999, the food gap to maintain per capita consumption at 1996-98 levels in 67 low-income developing countries is estimated at nearly 13 million tons, about 2 million tons more than estimated for 1998. Around 400,000 tons of the increase arose from adding a new country, North Korea, to the analysis this year. The gap to meet minimum nutritional requirements is estimated to be higher at 15 million tons. During the next decade, the food gaps with respect to both consumption targets are projected to widen. Food consumption is projected to fall short of the nutritional requirement in 30 countries, while 44 countries are expected to face a decline in per capita consumption in 2009.



### Food Security Assessment: Why Countries Are at Risk.

Research report 32 pp. August 1999

Stock # ERS AIB 754. \$25.50.

Food insecurity in many low income developing countries is projected to intensify unless steps are taken to reverse the performance trend of key contributing factors: agricultural productivity, foreign exchange earnings, and population growth. This study evaluates availability and distribution of food and analyzes their trends through 2008 by projecting food gaps to maintain per capita consumption,

meet nutritional needs, and fulfill requirements stemming from unequal food distribution. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01049.



### Household Food Security in the United States, 1999.

Research report 24 pp. Jul 2000.

Stock # ERS FANRR-8. \$23.00.

This report provides the most recent data on the food security of American households. Preliminary estimates indicate that 89.9 percent of American households were food secure in 1999, up 0.6 percentage point from 1995. Some 31 million Americans were food insecure—they did not have assured at all times to enough food for an active health life. In 3 percent of all households, one or more household members were hungry, at least some time during the year, because of inadequate resources. Between 1995 and 1999, the number of food-insecure households fell by 12 percent, and the number with hunger due to inadequate resources fell by 24 percent. Households with incomes between 50 and 130 percent of the poverty line were the only household types among the 30 subgroups studied to show a higher rate of food insecurity in 1999 than in 1995. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01808.

## Macroeconomic Analysis

### Consumer Use of Information: Implications for Food Policy.

Research report 32 pp. July 1999.

Stock # ERS AIF 715. \$25.50.

Government programs that are designed to improve health by changing diets focus on information: education, public information campaigns, and regulation of advertising and labeling. Research from several social science disciplines offers insights for public dissemination and regulation of nutrition information. A review of selected literature in economics, nutrition education, and marketing highlights several research themes. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01401.



### Comparison of Food Assistance Programs in Mexico and the United States.

RPT Research report 40 pp. Jul 2000.

Stock # ERS FANRR 6. \$25.50.

The social safety nets in Mexico and the United States rely heavily on food assistance programs to ensure food security and access to safe and nutritious foods. To achieve these general goals, both countries programs are exclusively paid for out of internal funds and both target low income household and/or individuals. Despite those similarities, economic, cultural and demographic differences between the countries lead to differences in their abilities to ensure food security and access to safe and nutritious foods. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01806.



## Food Safety

### Economics of Foodborne Disease

#### Estimated Annual Costs of Campylobacter-Associated Guillain-Barre Syndrome.

*Research report, 27 pp. July 1997.*

Stock # ERS-AIR 756. \$2300.

Guillain Barre syndrome (GBS) is an autoimmune reaction that can cause acute neuromuscular paralysis. Of an estimated 2,628 to 9,575 new U.S. cases annually, 526 to 3,830 are triggered by infection with Campylobacter, the most frequently isolated cause of food-borne diarrhea. This report estimates the annual cost of illness of GBS caused by all Campylobacter infections and by food-borne Campylobacter infections in the United States. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01236.

#### Bacterial Foodborne Disease: Medical Costs and Productivity Losses.

*Research report, 96 pp. August 1996.*

Stock # ERS-AER 741. \$2950.

This report documents ERS analyses for six bacteria, providing a comprehensive, detailed accounting of how the cost-of-illness estimates were calculated and updated to 1993 dollars. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01221.



#### Issues in Food Safety Economics: Consumer Acceptance of Irradiated Meat and Poultry Products.

*Research report, 8 pp. August 2000.*

Stock # ERS-AIB 757. \$1200.

The Federal Government began allowing food manufacturers to irradiate raw meat and meat products to control pathogenic microorganism in February 2000. Consumer acceptance of irradiated food could affect public health because many foodborne illnesses occur when consumers handle or eat meat or poultry contaminated by microbial pathogens. However, food manufacturers have been slow to adopt irradiation, partly because of the perception that relatively few consumers are willing to buy irradiated foods. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01052.

### Government Food Safety Policies

#### An Economic Assessment of Food Safety Regulations: The New Approach to Meat and Poultry Inspection.

*Research report, 28 pp. July 1997.*

Stock # ERS-AER 755. \$2300.

USDA is now requiring all federally inspected meat and poultry processing and slaughter plants to implement a new system called "Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points" (HACCP) to reduce potentially harmful microbial pathogens in the food supply. This report finds that the benefits of the new regulation, which are the medical costs and productivity losses that are prevented when foodborne illnesses are averted, will likely exceed the costs. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01235.

### Residues in Food

#### Pesticide Residues: Reducing Dietary Risks.

*Research report, 46 pp. January 1996.*

Stock # ERS-AIR 728. \$2550.

Consumers dietary intake of pesticide residues comes from identifiable sources: on-farm pesticide use, pesticides used on imported foods, and canceled pesticides (those with canceled registrations for use) that persist in the environment. This report shows how each of these sources contributes to dietary risk from pesticide residues and ranks pesticides according to their contribution to dietary risk. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01208.

### Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point

#### Tracing the costs and benefits of improvements in food safety: the case of the hazard analysis and critical control point program for meat poultry.

*Research report, pp. 36. October 2000.*

Stock # ERS-AER 791. \$2550.

The level and distribution of the costs and benefits of the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) regulatory program for meat and poultry change dramatically once economy-wide effects are included in the analysis. This analysis also sheds light on a number of issues central to cost benefit analysis involving health, highlighting the danger of equating changes in income with changes in well being. AutoFAX summary document # 01271.

## International Agriculture

### Regions

#### East & Southeast Asia

##### Asian Financial Crisis: Effects on U.S. Agriculture.

*Research report, 36 pp. November 1998.*

Stock # ERS-AGES 9805. \$2550.

This paper analyzes the likely effect of the recent Asian financial crisis on the U.S. economy and agriculture. It uses a multi-country, multi-sector dynamic intertemporal general equilibrium model, with endogenously modeled financial markets (G-cubed agriculture). Two simulations are done, one in which the crisis is confined to Korea and Southeast Asia, where the problem was most acute as of the fall of 1998, and another in which the crisis is assumed to deepen in Japan, China, and Taiwan to the same extent as it already has in Korea and Southeast Asia. The results show that the Asian financial crisis has a number of offsetting effects on U.S. agriculture. U.S. exports of agricultural and food products fall in response to declining demand in the affected countries in Asia and the appreciation of the U.S. dollar.

#### European Union

##### The EU's Common Agricultural Policy: Pressures for Change (International Agriculture and Trade Situation and Outlook Report).

*60 pp. October 1999.*

Stock # ERS-WRS 99-2. \$2700.

In March 1999 the European Union adopted a reform package--Agenda 2000--for the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) that attempts to smooth the process of EU enlargement and establishes the EU position for the upcoming round of World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations on agriculture. The budget portion of Agenda 2000 is critical to future CAP reform because, if it holds politically, real budget pressure will be felt if world commodity prices remain below EU prices.

##### Agriculture and European Union Enlargement.

*Technical bulletin, 62 pp. February 1998.*

Stock # ERS-TB 1865. \$2700.

This report documents the modeling framework (European Simulation Model, ESIM) used to analyze the 1992 CAP reform and discusses possible effects of EU enlargement. Potential accession of a number of eastern and central European countries into the European Union (EU) seems destined to lead to further reforms of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). The financial costs of absorbing these countries may be extreme. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01715.



**Europe (International Agriculture and Trade Situation and Outlook Report).**

32 pp. December 1997; off press February 1998.  
Stock # ERS-WRS-97-5. \$25.50.

This issue looks at the European Union's system of tariff rate quotas (TRQs) that are specified under the Uruguay Round, expected to have only a limited impact on the volume of EU imports; EU export subsidy commitments; competitiveness of the EU grain sector; and Central Europe's state trading enterprises (STEs).

**European Agricultural Statistics.**

Statistical bulletin. 64 pp. July 1997.  
Stock # ERS-SB-937. \$27.00.

This report presents an extensive statistical database on European agriculture. The geographic scope covers most of the countries of Europe, including the 15 member states of the European Union. Tables and figures cover macroeconomic data, factors of production, consumption indicators, policy indicators, commodity statistics, and trade. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01515.

**Review of Agricultural Policies in Europe and the Former Soviet Union.**

Research report. 142 pp. June 1996.  
Stock # ERS-AER-733. \$36.00.

This report describes policies that affect the agricultural sector in 38 countries in Europe and the former Soviet Union. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01213.

**European Agricultural Statistics.**

Eight 3.5" disks.  
Stock # ERS-98001. \$105.00.

An extensive statistical database on European agriculture. Covers most countries of Europe, including the European Union, Norway, Switzerland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Bulgaria. Other countries of Central and Eastern Europe lie outside the scope of this database. Tables and figures cover macroeconomic data, factors of production, consumption indicators, policy indicators, commodity statistics, trade.

**New Independent States**

**Newly Independent States and the Baltics International Agriculture and Trade Report.**

ERS report. 83 pp. May 1997.  
Stock # ERS-WRS-97-1. \$29.50.

Reform-based changes have transformed the Newly Independent States and the Baltics (NIS/B) region, once a major grain importer, into a top meat importer.

**Agricultural Trade of NIS and Baltics.**

Three 3.5" disks.  
Stock # ERS-97003. \$55.00.

Data include extra-NIS/Baltics volume and value of agricultural imports and exports, 1995-95, quarterly Russian agricultural imports and exports, volume and value, 1994-96, import value by 2 digit HS code, volume and value of Russian agricultural imports and exports from all sources, and extra NIS balances for the 12 NIS countries. Also contains 12 subdirectories of trade flow data (volume only) 1986-94, where available, for cotton, eggs, flour, fruit, goats, meat, milk, potatoes, sugar, vegetables and vegetable oil, and all products.

**North America & Caribbean**

**NAFTA (International Agriculture and Trade Situation and Outlook Report).**

56 pp. August 1999.  
Stock # ERS-WRS-99-1. \$27.00.

As the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) enters its sixth year, its influence on U.S. agriculture is more apparent than ever. Trade with Canada and Mexico—the other signatories of the agreement—is growing in size and importance. Since NAFTA's implementation, U.S. agricultural exports to the two countries have increased from \$9.0 billion in 1993 to a record \$13.2 billion in 1998, while corresponding imports have grown from \$7.4 billion to \$12.5 billion.

**NAFTA (International Agriculture and Trade Situation and Outlook Report).**

ERS report. 65 pp. September 1997.  
Stock # ERS-WRS-97-2. \$27.00.

Articles in this report include: Effects of NAFTA on Agriculture and the Rural Economy, Impact of NAFTA on Investment in U.S. Agriculture and Rural Areas, Commodity-by-Commodity Assessment of NAFTA, and more.

**Free Trade in the Americas Situation and Outlook Report.**

ERS report. 60 pp. November 1998.  
Stock # ERS-WRS-98-1. \$27.00.

A Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) is one of several trade agreements that the United States is encouraging and actively pursuing. This report looks at alternatives for U.S. agriculture and effects of an FTAA on selected commodities.

**U.S. Foreign Direct Investment in the Western Hemisphere Processed Food Industry.**

Research report. 70 pp. March 1998.  
Stock # ERS-AER-760. \$27.00.

This report puts U.S. foreign direct investment and trade in processed foods to the region into global perspective, and finds evidence that, in the aggregate for the 1990s, trade and FDI are complementary not competitive means of accessing international food markets. FDI has become the leading means for U.S. processed food companies to participate in international markets. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01240.



## South Asia

### APEC (International Agriculture and Trade Situation and Outlook Report).

ERS report. 76 pp. August 1997.

Stock # ERS-WRS-97-4. \$2950.

U.S. agricultural exports to the APEC region reached a record \$36.7 billion in fiscal 1996, up 10 percent from the year before.

### APEC Agriculture and Trade: Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Region Buying More U.S. Consumer-Ready Food Products.

Research report. 67 pp. May 1996.

Stock # ERS-AER-734. \$2700.

Provides information and analyses about developments in agriculture, food, policy and trade in the APEC region, and implications for the United States. In fiscal 1995, more than 60 percent of U.S. farm exports, worth a record \$33 billion, went to Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum members. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01214.

## Countries

### China

### China (International Agriculture and Trade Situation and Outlook Report).

ERS report. 71 pp. July 1998.

Stock # ERS-WRS-98-3. \$2700.

The Asian financial crisis is pressuring China's economic growth this year. China's labor-intensive export goods are meeting stiff competition from other Asian economies. After averaging 11 percent annually during the past 5 years, China's GDP is expected to drop below the 8-percent target set by the government for 1998.

### The Impact of China and Taiwan Joining the World Trade Organization on U.S. and World Agricultural Trade: A Computable General Equilibrium Analysis.

Research report. 55 pp. May 1997.

Stock # ERS-TB-1858. \$2700.

This report quantifies the potential impact of China's and Taiwan's accession to the World Trade Organization on U.S. and world agricultural trade by means of a 12-region, 14-sector computable general equilibrium model. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01711.

### The Future of China's Grain Market.

Research report. 25 pp. October 1996.

Stock # ERS-AIB-730. \$2300.

By the year 2005, China will become a net importer of 32 million tons of grain. As a major exporter, U.S. agriculture has a vital interest in the development of China's grain import demand. This paper examines and presents USDA's views on the future grain demand and supply situation in China to the year 2005. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01015.

### China: National Agricultural Statistics.

35" disk.

Stock # ERS-99001. \$3500.

A comprehensive database of national level Chinese statistics covering: General social and economic statistics, agricultural inputs, cost of production survey, agriculture price indices, crop area and production, and livestock inventory, slaughter and products. (WKI).

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Provincial-level statistics including: agricultural inputs, grain, fiber and textile data, oilseeds, fruits, vegetables, miscellaneous crops, livestock inventory, slaughter and meat, general social and economic statistics including population, total cultivated and sown area and multiple cropping index, and per capita consumption statistics for rural and urban households. (WKI).

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Fertilizer use (total, compound, nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus), crop damage, farm machinery, and irrigation.



### Cross-Commodity Analysis of China's Grain Sector: Sources of Growth and Supply Response.

Research report. 28 pp. May 2000.

Stock # ERS-TB-1884. \$2300.

The authors investigate sources of output growth and supply response in rice, wheat, corn, and soybeans, the four most important crops in China's grain sector, during 1978-97. Using a growth accounting methodology, the authors found large total factor productivity (TFP) contributions to growth in grain production immediately following China's rural economic reform (1978-85). If the current government policy environment remains unchanged, China's grain production will become more costly, constraining its future growth and competitiveness in world markets. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01734.

### China International Agriculture and Trade Report Situation and Outlook Series.

Research report. pp. 56. March 2000

Stock # ERS-WRS-99-4. \$2700

Reports in this series analyze the forces that are changing agriculture and agricultural trade in selected regions and trade areas. Analysis includes short and long term projections for productions, consumption, and trade of key commodities in the selected areas.

## Russia

### Transition Economies (International Agriculture and Trade Situation and Outlook Report).

Research report. 38 pp. May 1998.

Stock # ERS-WRS-98-2. \$2550.

The first of three articles in this report examines restructuring in the livestock sector. The second presents long-term forecasts (to 2005) of Russian and Ukrainian agricultural production and trade. The third analyzes the effect of reform on the economic efficiency of Russian crop producers.

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### **U.S. Beef Industry: Cattle Cycles, Price Spreads, and Packer Concentration.**

*Technical bulletin, 50 pp. April 1999.*

Stock # ERS-TB-1874. \$25.50.

In early 1996, the peak in the current cycle of cattle inventories coincided with a long list of negative factors: negative returns at the farm and feedlot, record high feed grain prices, a severe drought in 1995-96, widening farm-retail price spreads, a low farmers share of the consumers' choice beef dollar, and reports of high profits for beefpackers. This report examines the cattle cycle of the 1990s to determine if there are differences from previous cattle cycles and, if so, how and why any differences occurred. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01724.

#### **Dairy**

### **Determinants of Financial Performance of Commercial Dairy Farms.**

*Technical bulletin, 40 pp. July 1998.*

Stock # ERS-TB 1859. \$25.50.

This report uses standard econometric methods to identify important factors in financial performance of dairy farm businesses. On a per-unit-of returns basis, factors found most important in explaining the variation in net returns per hundredweight of milk sold were cows' productivity and per-cow forage production and purchased feed costs.

### **The Structure of Dairy Markets: Past, Present, Future.**

*Research report, 60 pp. September 1997.*

Stock # ERS AER-757. \$16.00.

This report provides a broad historical overview of the U.S. dairy industry, detailed examination of the fluid milk market and selected manufactured dairy product markets, and a discussion of some possible future trends. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01237.

### **U.S. Milk Production Costs and Returns, 1993: An Economic Basebook.**

*Research report, 42 pp. May 1996.*

Stock # ERS AER-732. \$25.50.

According to this report based on data from USDAs Farm Costs and Returns Survey, feed and labor efficiency are the factors with the greatest potential to reduce U.S. milk production costs. The report discusses issues resulting from structural changes that have been occurring in the milk production industry—mainly trends toward fewer and larger operations. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01212.

### **Dairy Yearbook.**

*Two 3.5" disk.*

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Annual data on the production, supply, and use of milk and manufactured dairy products, 1970-98. Also includes wholesale and retail price indexes, prices received by farmers, milk production costs, and data on regional shares of U.S. milk production. (WKL)

### **Structure, Management and Performance Characteristics of Specialized Dairy Farm Business in the United States.**

*Research report, 60 pp. September 2000.*

Stock # ERS-AII-720. \$27.00.

The U.S. dairy industry faces a changing government policy environment in the year 2000. Milk producers are struggling, and will continue to struggle, to adjust to markets that are more dependent on the forces of supply and demand. The analysis indicates that farm management strategies will play an important role in determining the overall profitability of a dairy farm business as government supports decline. AutoFAX summary document # 01101.

#### **Hogs/Pork**

### **Vertical Coordination and Consumer Welfare: The Case of the Pork Industry.**

*ERS research report, 34 pp. August 1997.*

Stock # ERS AER-753. \$25.50.

Advances in technology have allowed producers to grow in size and produce a large, uniform supply of high quality hogs at lower costs. At the same time, contractual arrangements and vertical integration between hog producers and packers are replacing open market exchange. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01233.

#### **Poultry & Eggs**

### **Broiler Farms' Organization, Management, and Performance.**

*Research report, 48 pp. March 1999.*

Stock # ERS AIB-748. \$25.50.

This study provides a comprehensive view of the organization, management, and financial performance of U.S. broiler farms. Using data from USDAs Agricultural Resource Management Study (ARMS, formerly known as the Farm Costs and Returns Survey), this report examines farm size, financial structure, household income, management practices, and spousal participation in decision making.



### **Poultry Yearbook.**

*Three 3.5 disks.*

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Monthly and annual data, 1960-95, on production, supply, disappearance, prices, and costs for eggs, broilers, other chickens, turkeys. (WKI).

### **Structural Change In U.S. Chicken And Turkey Slaughter.**

*Research report. 56 pp. September 2000*

Stock # ERS AER 787. \$27.00.

Cost function analyses using data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census reveal substantial scale economies in chicken and turkey slaughter. These economies show no evidence of diminishing as plant size increases, are much greater than those realized in cattle and hog slaughter, and have resulted in a huge increase in plant size over the 1972-92. The findings also suggest that consolidation in the chicken and turkey slaughter industry is likely to continue, particularly if the growth in the demand for poultry diminishes. AutoFAX summary document # 01267

### **Ag Market/Trade Projections**

#### **Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook.**

*Although no printed copies will be available from ERS, 6 issues of the report are available by subscription from the National Technical Information Service (703-605-6220).*

Stock # SUB-LDPM-4042. \$72.00.

This monthly report focuses on current domestic production, price, and trade statistics for each of the sectors. Note: This report will be released only in electronic form in 2000 (<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/erssor/livestock/ldpmbb/>).

#### **User-Fee Financing of USDA Meat and Poultry Inspection.**

*Research report. 46 pp. March 1999.*

Stock # ERS AER 775. \$25.50.

USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) finances about 135 percent of its budget outlays through user fees for over time and unscheduled meat and poultry inspections. This report surveys the application of user-fees for financing meat and poultry inspection programs in other countries; reviews user fee systems in other Federal agencies, particularly those with food and agricultural missions or regulatory responsibilities; and discusses the relevant economics literature on the use and design of user fees. Finally, the report suggests several elements that should underlie the structure of user fees for meat and poultry inspection, should such a program be introduced. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01255.

#### **Vertical Coordination in the Pork and Broiler Industries: Implications for Pork and Chicken Products.**

*Research report. 48 pp. April 1999*

Stock # ERS AER 777. \$25.50.

This report compares current changes in vertical coordination in the U.S. pork industry with past changes in the U.S. broiler industry. Recent changes in the structure of the U.S. pork industry reflect, in many ways, past changes in the broiler industry. Production contracts and vertical integration in the broiler industry facilitated rapid adoption of new technology, improved quality control, assured market outlets for broilers, and provided a steady flow of broilers for processing.



#### **Price and Quality of Pork and Broiler Products. What's the Role of Vertical Coordination. Current Issues in Economics of Food Markets.**

*Research report. 6 pp. Feb 2000.*

Stock # ERS AIB-747 02. \$12.00.

Significant changes in vertical coordination of the U.S. broiler industry many years ago may provide useful insight into the rapid changes occurring in today's pork industry. Under production contracts and vertical integration, the broiler industry developed and grew into the leader in U.S. meat production—outpacing beef and pork. Production efficiencies, quality assurances, and convenience in product offerings have led to falling chicken prices and rising per capita consumption. Incentives for contracting in the pork industry are similar to those in the broiler industry in many ways. The similarities suggest that consumers may also expect plentiful supplies of high quality pork products at economical prices. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01146

#### **Change in U.S. Livestock Production, 1962-92.**

*Research report. 49 pp. July 1997.*

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This report examines geographic change in U.S. livestock production during 1969-92 from the standpoint of industry concentration and structure. Farm numbers declined 30 percent from 1969 to 1992, but hog and dairy operations were down 70 percent, farms producing eggs dropped 85 percent, and broiler operations declined 35 percent. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01234.

#### **Price Spreads for Beef and Pork.**

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Monthly data, 1970-99, on farm-to-retail price spreads for beef and pork. Includes farm-to-carass and carcass-to-retail spreads and retail prices. (WKI).

#### **Red Meat Yearbook.**

*Two 3.5" disks.*

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Monthly data, 1970-96, on commercial livestock slaughter and meat production; livestock and meat prices and price indexes, inventories of cattle, hogs, and sheep; and meat supply and utilization. (WKI).

### **Meatpacking**



#### **Consolidation in U.S. Meatpacking.**

*Agriculture economic report. 52 pp. Feb 2000.*

Stock # ERS AER-785. \$27.00

Meatpacking consolidated rapidly in the last two decades: slaughter plants became much larger, and concentration increased as smaller firms left the industry. The authors use establishment-based data from the U.S. Census Bureau to describe consolidation and to identify the roles of scale economies and technological change in driving consolidation. Through the 1970's, larger plants paid higher wages, generating a pecuniary scale diseconomy that largely offset the cost advantages that technological scale economies offered large plants. The larger plants wage premium disappeared in the 1980's, and technological change created larger and more extensive technological scale economies. As a result, large plants realized growing cost advantages over smaller plants, and production shifted to larger plants. ERS AutoFAX summary document #01265

## Natural Resources, Environment, & Conservation

### Global Resources & Environmental Issues

#### Agricultural Resources and Environmental Indicators.

*Special report. 355 pp. September 1997.*

Stock # ERS-AH-712. \$62.00.

This ERS basebook contains a wealth of information covering a broad range of subjects in resource and environmental economics. Topics include land use, quality, and ownership; farm real estate values; water use and quality; fertilizer, pesticides, energy, and farm machinery; technology; and the conservation reserve, compliance, wetlands, and non-USDA programs that affect agriculture.

#### Exploring Linkages Among Agriculture, Trade, and the Environment.

*Research report. 44 pp. May 1996.*

Stock # ERS-AER-738. \$25.50.

This report examines the trade and environment issues likely to confront world agriculture over the next several years. Issues include how environmental policies affect farm trade; how farm trade liberalization may affect environmental quality; to what extent there should be international harmonization of environmental policies and product standards; and whether there is economic justification for using trade measures to protect the environment. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01218.

### Irrigation & Water Use

#### Salmon Recovery in the Pacific Northwest: Agricultural and Other Economic Effects.

*Research report. 79 pp. February 1996.*

Stock # ERS-AER-727. \$29.50.

This report analyzes the effect on the region's agricultural sector of two proposed measures: reservoir drawdown along the lower Snake River and reductions in irrigation water supply in the Upper Snake River Basin. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01207.

### Land Use

#### Partial Interests in Land: Policy Tools for Resource Use and Conservation.

*Research report. 67 pp. November 1996.*

Stock # ERS-AER-744. \$27.00.

This report examines the nature of land ownership and the evolving Federal role in land use and conservation, with particular attention to the voluntary acquisition and conveyance of conservation easements and other "partial interests" in land. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01224.

### Soil Conservation

#### Crop Residue Management and Tillage System Trends.

*Statistical bulletin. 36 pp. August 1996.*

Stock # ERS-SB-930. \$25.50.

A summary of national and regional trends of crop residue management, including tillage systems used on winter wheat, corn, soybeans, cotton, and spring and durum wheat. Finds that conservation tillage was used on more than 99 million acres in 1994, about 35 percent of total U.S. planted crop area. Besides conserving soil, crop residue management practices also cut production costs on many farms. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01508.

### Water Quality

#### Benefits of Safer Drinking Water: The Value of Nitrate Reduction.

*Research report. 21 pp. June 1997.*

Stock # ERS-AER-752. \$23.00.

Nitrates in drinking water are a potential health risk. This report evaluates the potential benefits of reducing human exposure to nitrates in the drinking water supply. In a survey, respondents were asked a series of questions about their willingness to pay for a hypothetical water filter, which would reduce their risk of nitrate exposure. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01232.

#### Economics of Water Quality Protection From Nonpoint Sources: Theory and Practice.

*Agricultural Economic report. 120 pp. November 1999.*

Stock # ERS-AER-782. \$33.00.

Agriculture is a major source of several nonpoint source pollutants, including nutrients, sediment, pesticides, and salts. Agricultural nonpoint reduction policies can be designed to induce producers to change their production practices in ways that improve the environmental and related economic consequences of production. Policies can be designed to achieve specific environmental or other similarly related goals at least cost, given transaction costs and any other political, legal, or informational constraints that may exist. This report outlines the economic characteristics of five instruments that can be used to reduce agricultural nonpoint source pollution (economic incentives, standards, education, liability, and research) and discusses empirical research related to the use of these instruments. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01262.

### Wetlands

#### Wetlands and Agriculture: Private Interests and Public Benefits.

*Research report. 104 pp. September 1998.*

Stock # ERS-AER-765. \$33.00.

The public and private interests in conserving wetlands have been the subject of some contentious debates in recent years. This report analyzes wetland policy questions in the context of competing interests of private landowners and the public. This report examines successes in reducing wetland losses and the prospects for keeping net losses at a low level. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01245.

## Policy Topics

### Agricultural Research & Development Policy

#### Agricultural Research and Development: Public and Private Investments Under Alternative Markets and Institutions.

*Research report. 87 pp. May 1996.*

Stock # ERS-AER-735. \$29.50.

This study examines the past, present, and future of the U.S. agricultural research system, as financial constraints and new consumer demands cause changes in the system. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01215.



### Documentation and Use of DYNAGEM. A Dynamic Applied General Equilibrium Model for Policy Analysis.

Research report. 28 pp. Jun 1999.

Stock # ERS-AGES 9902. \$23.00.

The report documents the Dynamic Applied General Equilibrium Model (DYNAGEM) developed at the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service to analyze issues of regional integration. In contrast with static CGE models, DYNAGEM endogenizes major intertemporal economic behavior, such as investment, savings, and international capital flows. The model can more satisfactorily analyze economic adjustment processes induced by a policy change in both the short- and medium-run. Here, the model is applied to NAFTA to illustrate the framework's ability to gauge policy impacts.

### Conservation Policy

#### Economic Valuation of Environmental Benefits and the Targeting of Conservation Programs. The Case of the CRP.

Agriculture economic report. 64 pp. April 1999.

Stock # ERS-AER 778. \$27.00.

As the largest program designed to mitigate the negative environmental effects of agriculture, the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) has broadened its initial focus on reductions in soil erosion to consider other landscape factors that may also be beneficial. For example, preserving habitats can help protect wildlife, thus leading to more nature-viewing opportunities. This report demonstrates how non-market valuation models can be used in targeting conservation programs. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01258.

### Tax Policy



#### Regionalism, Federalism, and Taxation. A Food and Farm Perspective.

Technical bulletin. 68 pp. Mar 2000.

Stock # ERS-TB-1882. \$27.00.

This report documents an applied equilibrium model of the United States. The model features explicit treatment of Federal, State, and local taxes and is segmented into 10 distinct subregions. These subregions engage in inter- and intraregional trade, as well as international trade. Each region is distinguished by its unique composition of industries, capital markets, and patterns of trade. Regional data developed for calibrating the model are discussed and several tax policy reform simulations demonstrate the modeling capabilities. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01732.

### Environmental Policy

#### Agricultural Resources and Environmental Indicators.

Special report. 355 pp. September 1997.

Stock # ERS-AH-712. \$62.00.

This ERS basebook contains a wealth of information covering a broad range of subjects in resource and environmental economics. Topics include land use, quality, and ownership; farm real estate values; water use and quality; fertilizer, pesticides, energy, and farm machinery; technology; and the conservation reserve, compliance, wetlands, and non-USDA programs that affect agriculture.

#### Green Technologies for More Sustainable Agriculture.

Agriculture information bulletin. 48 pp. Jun 1999.

Stock # ERS-AIB 752. \$25.50.

For U.S. agriculture to continue along a sustainable path of economic development, further production increases must be generated by technologies that are both profitable and more environmentally benign. In this context, the authors assess the role of these green or sustainable technologies in steering agriculture along a more sustainable path. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01152.

### Farm & Commodity Policy

#### Provisions of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996.

ERS research report. 157 pp. September 1996.

Stock # ERS-AIB 729. \$41.00.

This report provides an item-by-item description and explanation of the new Act, which will guide agricultural programs from 1996-2000. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01014.

#### The 1996 U.S. Farm Act Increases Market Orientation.

ERS research report. 32 pp. August 1996.

Stock # ERS-AIB 726. \$25.50.

The Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 provides farm sector law for 1996-2002. This bulletin provides an overview of changes related to production agriculture resulting from the commodity provisions, agricultural trade provisions, and conservation provisions of the Act. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01011.

#### Provisions of the 1996 Farm Bill.

Special supplement to Agricultural Outlook. 24 pp. April 1996.

Stock # ERS-AGO 961. \$23.00.

This supplement includes an overview discussing how the FAIR Act frames farm policy for 7 years, a glossary of agricultural policy terms, and a side-by-side comparison of 1990 and 1996 farm legislation.



#### Supply Response Under the 1996 Farm Act and Implications for the U.S. Field Crops Sector.

Technical bulletin. 72 pp. July 2000.

Stock # ERS-TB-1888. \$27.00.

The 1996 Farm Act gives farmers almost complete flexibility, allowing producers to respond to price changes to a greater extent than they had under previous legislation. This study measures supply responsiveness for major field crops to change in their own prices and in prices for competing crops and indicates significant increases in responsiveness. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01738.

### Farm Income Policy

#### A Safety Net For Farm Households.

Research report. pp 44. October 2000

Stock # ERS-AER 788. \$25.50.

Discussions in the public arena have raised fundamental questions about the ultimate goals of farm policy and the need for establishing a safety net for farm households. This report examines four scenarios for government assistance to agriculture based on the concept of ensuring some minimum standard of living. Lower income farmers would benefit relatively more from the safety net scenarios, while farmers producing selected commodities benefit relatively more from current farm programs. Farm households in the Northern Crescent, the Eastern Uplands, the Southern Seaboard, and the Fruitful Rim all would generally receive a higher level and a greater proportion of benefits than under current programs. A clear understanding of objectives and intended beneficiaries must be the starting point for discussions of future farm policy. AutoFAX summary document # 01268.

## Rural America

### Rural America (formerly Rural Development Perspectives).

ERS subscription, 4 issues.

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Non technical articles on the results of new rural research and what those results mean. Shows the practical application of research in rural banking, aging, housing, the nonmetro labor force, poverty, and the effect of farm policies on rural areas. Besides feature articles, each issue also brings you: Rural Indicators: geographic snapshots of trends affecting rural communities; Book Reviews: critical appraisals to keep you abreast of new thinking and theories on rural and smalltown topics; and Announcements: brief summaries of newly published research on rural areas.

## Development Programs & Policy

### Policy Issues in Rural Development: How Would Fundamental Tax Reform Affect Farmers?

April 1999.

Stock # ERS AIB 751. \$10.00.

The Food and Rural Economics Division of ERS designed this policy-oriented, timely publication to provide background and analysis for decision makers and others. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01145.

### The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997.

Research report, 34 pp. July 1998.

Stock # ERS AER 764. \$25.50.

Under the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, most farmers will pay less Federal income tax, and farm families will find it easier to transfer the family farm across generations. Farmers are expected to save more than \$1.6 billion per year in Federal income taxes and \$150-200 million in Federal estate taxes.

### Retiree-Attraction Policies for Rural Development.

Research report, 25 pp. June 1998.

Stock # ERS AIB 741. \$23.00.

This report reviews the literature on rural retiree attraction and describes State initiatives to help communities attract retirees. As the elderly have become wealthier and more numerous, economic development officials have increasingly looked for ways to attract retirees. By the year 2005, about 35 million people will be in the 50-59 age group that is nearing retirement. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01026.

### Rural Economic Development: What Makes Rural Communities Grow?

Research report, 8 pp. October 1997.

Stock # ERS AIB 737. \$12.00.

Factors related to local and regional economic growth are attractiveness to retirees, right to work laws, excellent high school completion rates, good public education expenditures, and access to transportation networks. These were associated with improved county earnings in 1979-89, according to a multiple regression analysis of rural counties. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01022.

### Issues in Rural Health: How Will Measures to Control Medicare Spending Affect Rural Communities?

Research report, 12 pp. March 1997.

Stock # ERS AIB 734. \$23.00.

The Federal Medicare program provides subsidized health insurance for one in every seven Americans. Medicare covers a higher proportion of rural than urban residents because rural residents are more likely elderly or disabled persons entitled to benefits. This report finds that the proposals may have a greater effect on rural than urban communities due to the higher proportion of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas.

### Factors Associated with Rural Economic Growth: Lessons from the 1980's.

Research report, 119 pp. September 1996.

Stock # ERS TB 1850. \$33.00.

This report identifies characteristics of rural areas conducive to economic growth. Its analysis explains growth in total real earnings in nonmetro U.S. counties from 1979-89 using multiple regression analysis. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01705.

## Geography of Rural Areas

### Urban Influence Codes.

ERS, 3.5" disk.

Stock # ERS-97002. \$35.00.

Codes classify 3,141 counties and county equivalents in the United States into nine mutually exclusive groups. These groups classify metro counties by the size of the metro area they are in and nonmetro counties by their adjacency to each size of metro area and by the size of their largest city or town.

## Housing

### Meeting the Housing Needs of Rural Residents: Results of the 1998 Survey of USDA's Single Family Direct Loan Housing Program.

Research report, 72 pp. Dec 1999.

Stock # ERS RD99-91. \$27.00.

SDAs Section 502 Single Family Direct Loan Housing Program provides subsidized housing loans to low- and moderate-income rural residents who do not own adequate housing and cannot obtain a home mortgage from other sources. These findings are based on a national survey of 3,027 recent Section 502 borrowers, conducted by the Economic Research Service at the request of USDA's Rural Development mission area. The survey identified borrower characteristics and addressed issues of program effectiveness and performance. This report compares the survey's findings with similar information for the other low- to moderate-income rural residents and provides a separate analysis of program participation by elderly, single-parent, disabled, Hispanic, and black households. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01464.



## Income, Poverty, & Welfare

### Topcodes and the Great U-Turn in Nonmetro/Metro Wage and Salary Inequality.

*Research report. 34 pp. Aug 1999.*

Stock # ERS AGIS 9904 \$25.50.

Part of the perceived increase in wage and salary inequality in the early 1980s may be due to social scientists using Bureau of the Census topcodes in Current Population Survey (CPS) data as if they were valid incomes. A topcode is the number that the Bureau of the Census substitutes for a reported income bigger than the maximum disclosable income in CPS public use sample files.

### Wage Premiums for On-The-Job Computer Use in Metro and Non-metro Areas.

*Research report. pp. 48 October 2000*

Stock # ERS AGES 00-02. \$25.50.

An analysis of the on-the-job computer use shows that such use is more common in metro areas than in non-metro areas. A substantial wage premium, on the order of 10 percent to 12 percent, is associated with use of a computer on the job, even after other jobs and worker characteristics are taken into account. However, this wage premium accounts for only a small proportion of the wage differences between metro and non-metro areas. Further analysis shows that the computer use wage premium is about 5 percent in non-metro areas, and is also lower among workers with less education and/or in lower-status occupations. This finding suggests only a small role for computer literacy skills in enhancing the earnings of low-wage workers in rural areas.

## Industry



### Rural Competitiveness: Results of the 1996 Rural Manufacturing Survey.

*March 1999. 36 pp.*

Stock # ERS-AER-776. \$25.50.

Establishments in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan locations are surprisingly similar in their adoption of new technologies, worker skill requirements, use of government programs and technical assistance, exports, and sources of financing, according to the results of a nationwide survey of 3909 manufacturing businesses.

The most widespread concern of both metro and nonmetro businesses appears to be with quality of labor. Access to credit, transportation, and telecommunications infrastructure is a problem of secondary importance for both metro and nonmetro respondents. The fastest growing skill requirements—computer, interpersonal/teamwork, and problem-solving skills—are not central to traditional academic instruction. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01256.

## Infrastructure

### Will Increased Highway Funding Help Rural Areas?

*Research report. 24 pp. August 1999.*

Stock # ERS AIB 753. \$23.00.

Rural areas in the United States stand to benefit from new highway funding legislation, especially the South. The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA 21) authorizes sharply increased funding for major roads and is the single largest public works bill in U.S. history. Over a 6 year period, it will provide \$171 billion to build new roads, widen lanes, put in new interchanges, and construct bridges. ERS AutoFAX Summary Document # 01048.

### Highway Investment and Rural Economic Development: An Annotated Bibliography.

*Research report. 26 pp. May 1999.*

Stock # ERS BLA-133. \$23.00.

This annotated bibliography summarizes studies of the rural economic development implications of highway investment. Primary emphasis is on research dealing with rural areas, but some urban studies are also cited. Topics covered include the aggregate economic effects of highway investment, the effects of highway investment on business location decisions and employment expansion, the effects of highway investment on different industries, local and regional spatial effects of highway investment, and highway effects over time. ERS AutoFAX Summary Document # 01412.

## Population & Migration

### Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change.

*Research report. 32 pp. October 1999.*

Stock # ERS-AER-781. \$25.50.

Climate, topography, and water area are highly related to rural county population change over the past 25 years. A natural amenities index, derived and discussed here, captures much of this relationship. Average 1970-96 population change in nonmetropolitan counties was 1 percent among counties low on the natural amenities index and 120 percent among counties high on the index. Employment change is also highly related to natural amenities, although more so over the past 25 years than in the current decade. The importance of particular amenities varies by region. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01261.

### Issues in Rural Health: How Will Measures to Control Medicare Spending Affect Rural Communities?

*Research report. 12 pp. March 1997.*

Stock # ERS AIB 734. \$23.00.

Medicare covers a higher proportion of rural than urban residents because rural residents are more likely to be elderly or disabled persons entitled to benefits. The rapid growth of Medicare expenditures has prompted legislative proposals to control the increase in spending. This report finds that the proposals may have a greater effect on rural than urban communities due to the higher proportion of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01017.

## Racial/Ethnic Minorities in Rural Areas: Progress and Stagnation.

Research report. 158 pp. Released February 1997.

Stock # ERS-ALR 731. \$41.00.

This report examines rural black, Hispanic, Native American, and Asian and Pacific Islander populations and their economic well being in the 1980s, an economically difficult decade for rural areas. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01211.

## Changes in the Social and Economic Status of Women by Metro-Nonmetro Residence.

Research report. 22 pp. February 1997.

Stock # ERS-AIB 732. \$23.00.

Presents a review and an appraisal of the advancement of women, especially nonmetropolitan women, during the 1980s and mid-1990s. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01017.

## Changes in the Older Population and Implications for Rural Areas.

Research report. 36 pp. Dec 1999.

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The older population in the United States has been growing and aging rapidly, with the fastest growing segment being the oldest, age 85 and older. This segment of the older population increased 37 percent between 1980 and 1990 compared with a 17 percent increase in the total population of elderly (60 and above). The oldest are more likely to be women, to be in poor health, to live alone, and to be poor. This analysis presents data on changes in the age distribution and socioeconomic status of the older population by rural-urban residence and examines the implications for resources, services, and programs in rural areas. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01465.

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#### Management Study Surveys.

Staff paper. 44 pp. Apr 2000.

Stock # ERS-AGES-00-01. \$14.

USDA's annual Farm Costs and Returns Surveys and Agricultural Resource Management Study surveys apply complex stratified, multiple frame, probability weighted, and sometimes multiple-phase sampling methods to provide financial measures of the agricultural sector. This paper is an overview of survey estimators, sample design, hypothesis testing, disclosure rules, and reliability measures for the two surveys followed by statistical program documentation. Sums, ratios, means, multiple regression, binomial logit analysis, and order statistics are covered.



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#### U.S. Export Performance in Agricultural Markets.

*Research report. 22 pp. February 1997.*

Stock # ERS-TB-1854, \$23.00.

This report develops a method, called trade-share accounting (TSA), that establishes the relationship between trade structure and market share. U.S. market shares are commonly used as measures of export performance in international markets and are frequently cited statistics in USDA publications. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01709.

### Global Commodity Trade

#### Globalization of the Processed Foods Market.

*Research report. 227 pp. September 1996.*

Stock # ERS-AER-742, \$51.00.

Describes patterns of international commerce in processed foods, aimed at a more complete understanding of patterns of global commerce in the processed foods sector. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01222.

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*Research report. pp. 104. March 2000*

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### Market Access

#### A Framework for Analyzing Technical Trade Barriers in Agricultural Markets.

*Research report. 54 pp. March 1999.*

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Technical trade barriers are increasingly important in the international trade of agricultural products. This report proposes a definition and classification scheme to frame discussion and evaluation of such measures. Open economy models that complement the classification scheme are developed graphically to highlight the basic elements that affect the economic impacts of changes in technical trade barriers. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01726

## Regional Trade Agreements

### Regional Trade Agreements and U.S. Agriculture: An Overview.

*Research report. 30 pp. Oct 1998.*

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Regionalism and multilateralism are likely to be mutually reinforcing in agriculture. While the United States, as a global trader with diverse trade partners, potentially can gain more from global free trade than from RTAs, many recent RTAs have been more comprehensive in their liberalization of agricultural trade liberalization than the Uruguay Round. A strong multilateral process can help ensure that RTAs are trade creating, rather than protectionist. ERS AutoFAX summary document #01040.

### Regional Trade Agreements and U.S. Agriculture.

*Research report. 156 pp. November 1998.*

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Regional trade agreements (RTAs) have become a fixture in the global trade arena. Their advocates contend that RTAs can serve as building blocks for multilateral trade liberalization. Their opponents argue that these trade pacts will divert trade from more efficient nonmember producing countries. U.S. agriculture can benefit from participating in RTAs and may lose when it does not. Agriculture is the source of most potential U.S. gains from RTAs.

### An Introduction to State Trading in Agriculture.

*Research report. 48 pp. November 1999.*

Stock # ERS-AER-783, \$25.50.

State trading enterprises are far more prevalent in agriculture than in other industries. STEs account for significant shares of world trade in grains, dairy products, and sugar. Attempts to measure the impacts of STEs and their activities on international agricultural trade have just begun. This report presents a classification scheme for STEs that provides a qualitative index of an STE's ability to control domestic markets and its ability to influence external trade. We applied the classification scheme to nine major agricultural STEs and concluded that only a few of them are able to affect international trade substantially. Recent policy reforms have eroded some of the nine's powers to influence trade. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01263.

## Trade & the Environment

### Exploring Linkages Among Agriculture, Trade, and the Environment: Issues for the Next Century.

*Research report. 44 pp. May 1996.*

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### U.S. Processed Food Imports and Exports 1990-94.

*Research report. 23 pp. December 1996.*

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This bulletin complements the Processed Food Trade Concordance (1995, ERS-AF-707), which summarizes the procedures used to convert Bureau of the Census trade data to U.S. processed food industry data. Together, both bulletins provide the procedure used to compile processed food and beverage trade data for 1990-94. Processed food trade trends are also discussed for 1990-94. The database was produced from Bureau of the Census CD-ROM data. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01513.

### Overview of U.S. Horticultural Exports to Asia.

*Statistical bulletin. 222 pp. October 1996.*

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Presents a graphical and tabular summary of U.S. horticultural exports by major Asian country and by commodity, prepared from U.S. export and United Nations trade data. Gives an aggregate overview of the importance of horticultural exports to U.S. agriculture. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01512.

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### Technological Changes In the Transportation Sector-Effects on U.S. Food and Agricultural Trade.

*Staff Report. pp. 124 September 2000*

Stock # ERS MP-1566. \$33.00

This report is the proceedings of an ERS sponsored a workshop. The program's objectives were to raise awareness within ERS about the role and importance of transportation in the U.S. food and agricultural trade and to discuss the need of an agency research agenda in this area. AutoFAX summary document # 01432

## WTO

### Agriculture in the WTO International Agriculture and Trade Report.

*58 pp. December 1998.*

Stock # ERS WRS 98-4. \$27.00.

The Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations continued the process of reducing trade barriers achieved in seven previous rounds of negotiations. Among the Uruguay Rounds most significant accomplishments were the adoption of new rules governing agricultural trade policy, the establishment of disciplines on the use of sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures, and agreement on a new process for settling trade disputes. Articles in this issue cover WTO export subsidy commitments, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, biotechnology, and more.

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*WAOB report. 294 pp.*

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### Agricultural Adaptation to Climate Change: Issues of Longrun Sustainability.

*Research report. 57 pp. June 1996.*

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Summarizes and interprets data and conclusions from previous reports on climate change and agriculture. ERS AutoFAX summary document # 01220.



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## METHOD OF PAYMENT (please print or type)

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CREDIT CARD NUMBER		EXPIRATION DATE	
CARDHOLDER'S NAME			
<input type="checkbox"/> NTIS Deposit Account Number:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check / Money Order enclosed for \$ (PAYABLE TO NTIS IN U.S. DOLLARS)			

## PRODUCT SELECTION (please print or type)

NTIS PRODUCT NUMBER	INTERNAL CUSTOMER ROUTING (OPTIONAL) UP TO 8 CHARACTERS	UNIT PRICE	QUANTITY						INTERNATIONAL AIRMAIL FEES (SEE BELOW)	TOTAL PRICE
			PAPER COPY	MICRO-FICHE	MAGNETIC TAPE *	DISKETTE	CD-ROM	OTHER		
CGG		\$							\$	\$
CGG		\$							\$	\$
CGG		\$							\$	\$
CGG		\$							\$	\$
CGG		\$							\$	\$
CGG		\$							\$	\$
CGG		\$							\$	\$
			LABELING		FORMAT					
			3480 CARTRIDGE 1600 BPI 6250 BPI		STANDARD NONLABELED		EBCDIC ASCII			

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HANDLING FEE PER TOTAL ORDER	\$ 5.00
Outside North America-\$10.00	\$
GRAND TOTAL	\$

*Thank you for your order!*





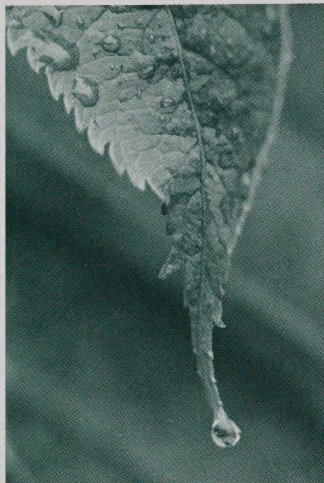
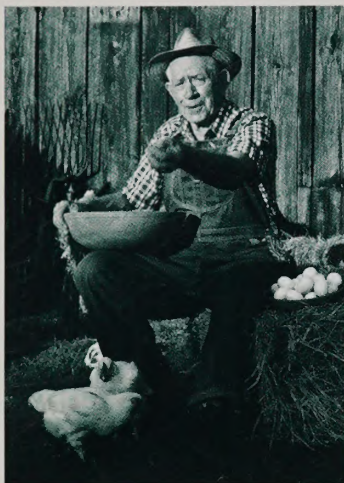
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